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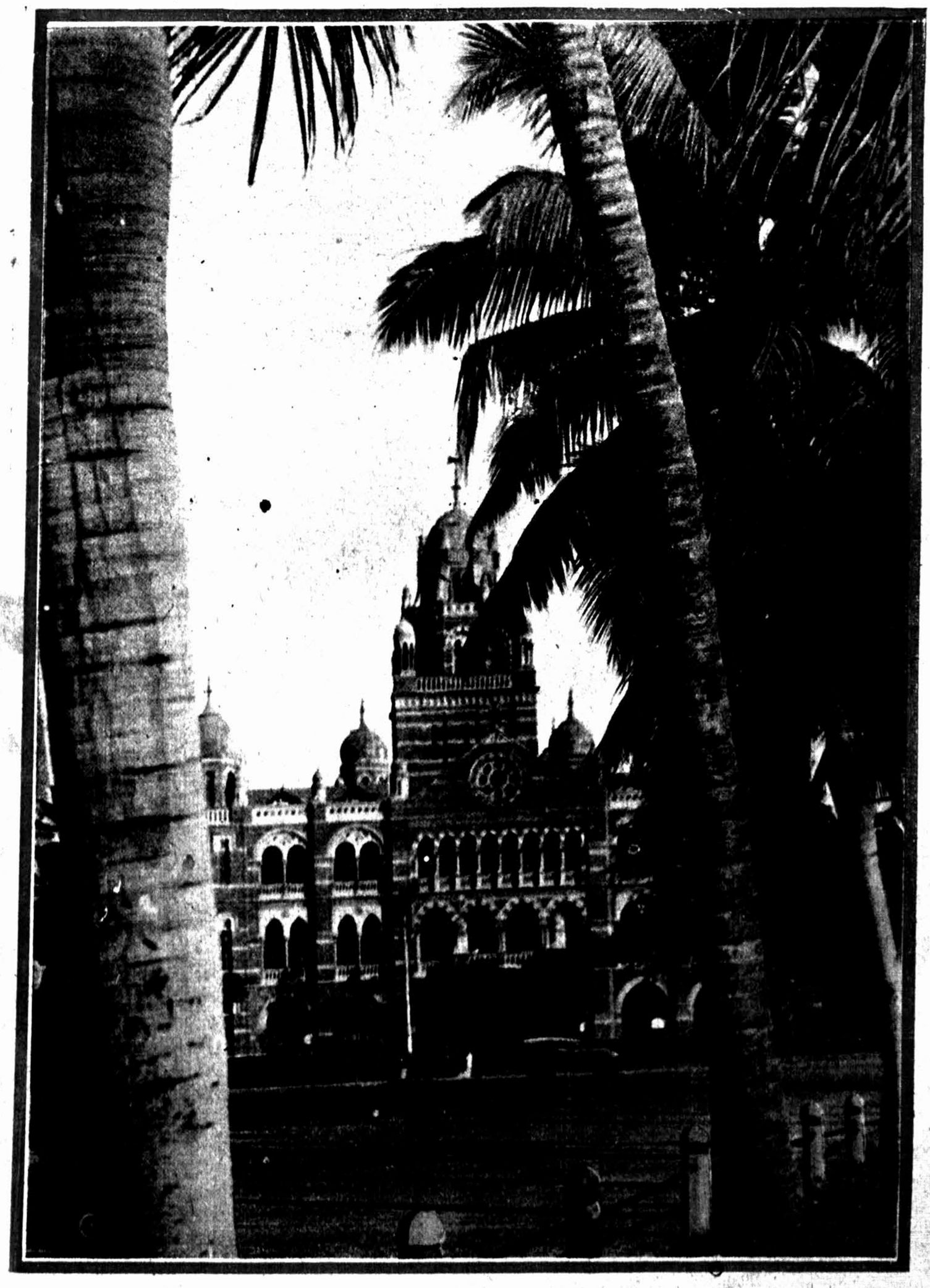
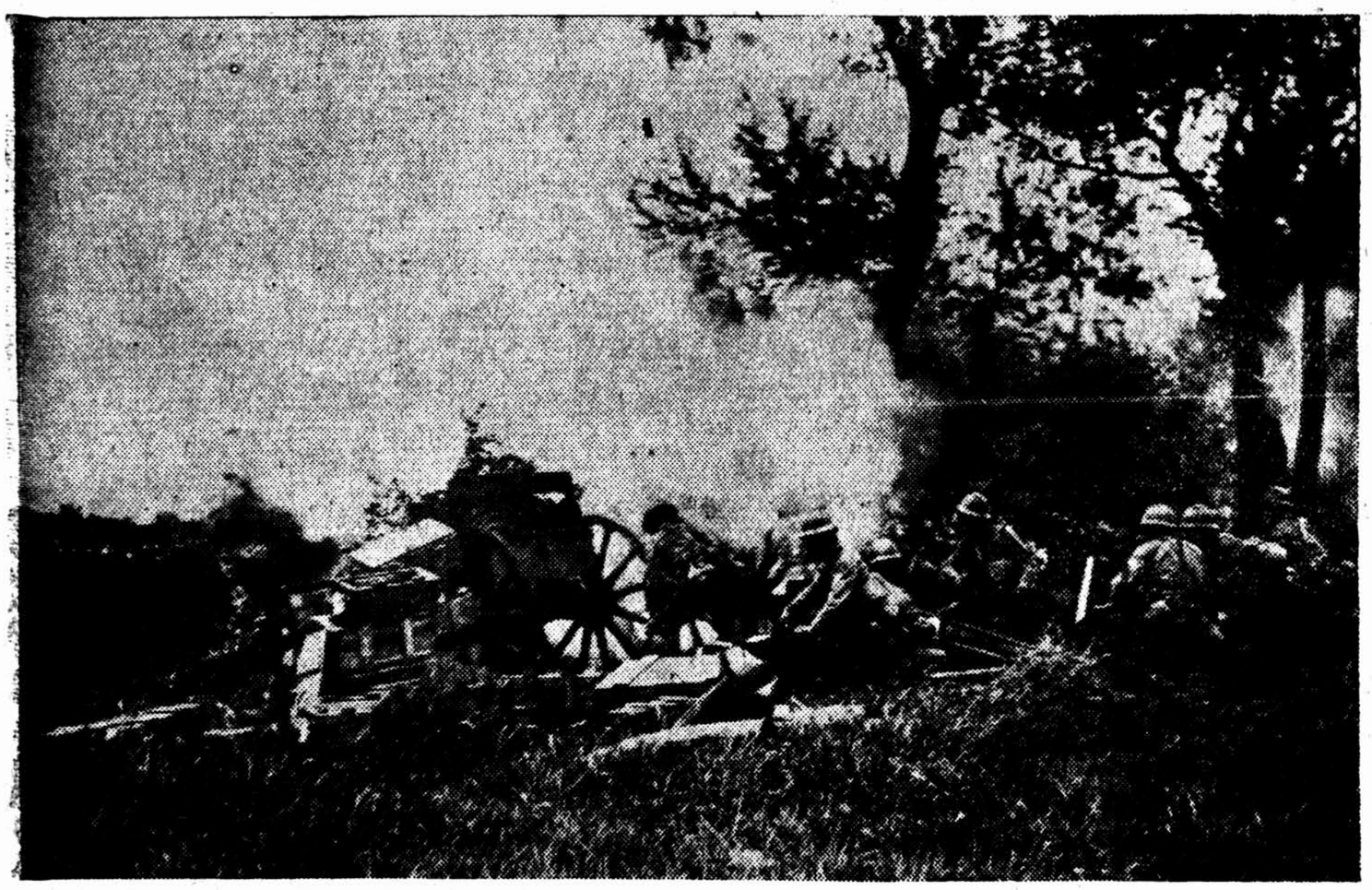


IN PERFECT ENVIRONMENT AND HARMONY

The building of the B. B. & C. I. Administrative offices is one of the outstanding architectural works of modern India. Seen through the trees, it illustrates the harmony the building has achieved with its surroundings.

—Photo H. G. Ropewalla.

Shanghai Under Shell Fire



Shanghai.—An artillery detachment of Japanese troops shown manning their cannon, as they fire shell after shell into the beleaguered Shanghai.

The city now appears a shambles after days of intensive aerial and shell bombardment. The war continues undiminished in ferocity, as section after section of the sprawling metropolis falls under Japanese domination.

BLOOD AND DESTRUCTION IN SHANGHAI'S NANKING ROAD

A scene in Nanking Road, a moment after a blast had destroyed the Sincere Company and the wing of department stores. The man in the centre had his clothes stripped off by the force of the blast of the air bomb. His posture is a mute appeal for help.

Peiping.—War-weary Japanese troops complete their subjection of the North Chinese City of Peiping as they march through the gate which was held heroically for days by Chinese defenders. The Situation in Shanghai will soon match this as the influx of Jap troops and marines continues, causing the defenders to fall back. Now the Yangtsepoo area of Shanghai has been ordered to be evacuated by the Japanese commanders who have taken charge. As far south as Canton, the Jap invasion is continuing in Nippon's attempt to cut China off from the Pacific Ocean.

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Chip Of The Old Block

Imam Buksh, The Champion

By S. Muzumdar

There are families in the Punjab which have followed wrestling as a lucrative profession for ages, and, incidentally, helped in perfecting the art of Indian wrestling. Talking to me about his ancestors, Gama mentioned that for a hundred and fifty years, his forefathers had followed the profession. Gama modestly described himself as a pigmy when he came to compare himself with his forefathers. However, it was not all modesty; there were really gigantic men who were also very cunning wrestlers in the previous generations whose stories are still heard like the fanciful tales of mythology. It is true that Gama and Imam, his brother, were born at a time when there were a greater number of super-men than now. They grew up in their midst and in the glorious traditions which those men kept up. That is perhaps one of the reasons why Gama and his brother are so great to-day, and why they are imbued with the spirit of unconquerableness.

Gama is the eldest of three brothers, Imam Buksh is the second, and the third is never heard of. The youngest brother never took to the family profession, and to-day he is just an ordinary person.

Gama was eight, Imam Buksh three, and the youngest brother a year and-a-half old, when their father died. There was plenty of money in the family, and so there was no difficulty in bringing up the boys. Gama's education in the family art was in time entrusted upon Madho Singh, a reputed Hindu wrestler of the time; and when Imam Buksh was old enough to begin his education, Gama became his tutor. The brothers grew up according to a perfect schedule. Their natural instinct for wrestling was aided by a scientific system of dieting, a perfect method of training, and hard persevering work.

Fame At 16

Imam Buksh graduated early from his school of wrestling, and, it seems, he began to take part in open minor tournaments at the age of sixteen, when most boys are liable to be pampered by parents for being immature. A couple of years of outside experience found Imam a capable person to take care of big men There is hardly any other wrestler alive who can present such a redoubtable list of victims as Imam can I can only mention the names of his opponents and the fights in which he took part. I have purposely refrained from giving any dates or to put the fights in a chronological order. Those who know the Indian wrestlers well, will realise my difficulty in doing so: in the matter of dates or an orderly description, these simple fellows can never be depended upon. Their peaceful world admits of no disturbance either by the hour-hand of the clock or by the counting of

Imam Buksh with his training partners: (standing) Bussah, Imam and Shahabuddin. Sitting on the ground is Imam's nephew, Ghulam Mohiuddin.

days. They exercise their intelligence in the wrestling pit, and in the collection of stakes. The only exceptions I have so far found are Gama and he good old Kareem Buksh of Sialkot, a couple of well-mannered, clever and highly sociable persons.

Although born of the same parents, the two brothers are altogether different physically. Imam is taller and appears to be loose at the joints. In speed and ferocity, he is undoubtedly superior to all the wrestlers of his own rank. Stanislaus Zbysco, writing in "Health and Strength" in 1910, after his first defeat at the hands of Gama in London, opined that Imam was a greater wrestler as far as ground wrestling was concerned. But Imam lacks Gama's personality and impressiveness; on account of his loose build, he used often to be under-estimated by his opponents, to his own advantage, of course. But now it is different people fear him a good deal more

Top-Notch Man

Imam gave an early proof of his prowess, when at the age of twenty he drew against such a great wrestler as Ghulam Mohiuddin. With this opening fight of his career, he passed into the rank of top-notch men. It seems curious that Ghulam Mohiuddin, in spite of his great skill and strength, has lived to serve as the stepping stone to Gama and his brother. I believe it is on their account Ghulam disappeared from Indian wrestling so early; he knew that as long as these two brothers remained active, there was not the least hope for him to make any headway in India.

Imam's next opponent was Kalia, a mighty man, who was beaten at Lahore in twenty minutes. Gutta Singu a ferocious Jat, was beaten in three minutes. Then came the turn of Yekka Gama, whom Imam conquered in one-and-a-half minute. It seems Imam went over to England at this stage of his career. After his elder brother had beaten Roller in a very convincing fashion, Imam was given a fight with John Lemm, who, according to Gama, was the most skilful wrestler in Europe at the time Lemm had won the Hengler's Circus tournament and had fought Maurice De Riaz to a draw De Riaz had just previously drawn against Frank Gotch, the then champion of the world. Imam disposed of Lemm in two straight falls within a total period of twelve minutes. The British populace gave him the deserving title of Imam the Panther. Gama told me that Lemm saw him after the fight, and frankly confessed that he had underestimated Imam's powers.

Returning from England, Imam again met and defeated Yekka Gama in one and-a-half minutes. Immediately after this, he took part in the great wrestling tournament held in Allahabad in December 1910. Here I came to know the brothers and saw them in action. Imam took on that fine

Family Holds Century Record

wrestler, Hasan Buksh, originally his brother's opponent. I may say that I have seen a couple of thousands of wrestlers of all classes, but never have I seen a more handsome or a more superbly built person than Hasan Buksh. It was a great battle that he fought against a superior opponent, and after an hour-and-a-half was laid on his back Hasan, however, thought that he was not decisively beaten, and Imam Buksh very sportingly fought him again immediately, only to beat him after an hour of brilliant wrestling Imam defeated him on three other occasions at Delhi, Patiala and Lahore.

Silver Mace Presented

Before going to Kolhapur in 1918 Imam beat Rajjab, a Punjab wrestler of note. In Kolhapur, he beat Ghulam Mohiuddin in two brief minutes On this occasion, Gama relinquished his title of Rustam-i-Hind. i.e., the Indian Champion Imam was already a claimant to the title, and another claimant appeared there in the person of Rahim, the late Ghulam's best pupil, and one of the greatest wrestlers the world has ever seen Previously, Rahim had to admit a technical defeat when he fought Gama, having retired injured from the fight. Imam beat him easily in twenty minutes. (Gama was unable to lay Rahim on his back in two hours and forty-five minutes). Imam was declared the champion of India a title he safely holds till now. The Maharaja of Kolhapur gave him among other things a silver mace worked with gold Imam very courteously allowed me to examine and weigh this coveted prize. It is exquisitely worked and may be considered an artistic thing. It weighs 22lb. of solid silver.

Even a person like Imam was destined to have a defeat in his otherwise brilliant career Although he has made ample amends for it, he was defeated by Goonga, then a lad of nineteen, in twenty minutes at Lahore. He met Goonga on four other occasions, beating him twice and drawing twice also. Their last battle took place on the Silver Jubilee Day at Lahore, in which both the contestants retired with even honours after a 'marathon' wrestling of five hours. Goonga seems to be the only person among the super-wrestlers whom Imam revels to fight with the others, excepting Hamida, are not worthy of his mettle Hamida is both a relative and a member of his own band, so, a fight with him can never take place. In appreciation of his double victory over Goonga at Patiala, Imam was presented with more silver maces by the Maharaja of Patiala. Both of them, have collected in all nine such maces, worth some thousands of rupees.

Imam also defeated Kala Pertaba, the Punjab wrestler who had lost to Stanislaus Zbysco in Chicago in 1911

He trains himself in the orthodox fashion of the Indian wrestlers. Ordinarily, he goes in for

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"WILD CARGO"

BY FRANK BUCK WITH EDWARD ANTHONY

TRYING TO TEACH A BIRD OF PARADISE TO TALK!

CHAPTER TWENTY-SEVEN

Early in my career I achieved quite a reputation for bringing back rare and unusual birds. Birds were my first love in the realm of wild creatures—in fact, it was my bent for collecting them as a boy that led me to make a profession of scouring the world for wild life.

Not only is it true that birds were my first love, but also that after thirty-odd years they still hold a high place in my affection and interest. And of all the birds, the most interesting to me are the members of that heavenly species which are known as birds of paradise.

Oddly enough, the paradise bird is—scientifically speaking—merely an ornamental crow. The two species are, as it were, cousins. I suppose no experienced bird man ever looks at a paradise bird without marvelling at the strange blood relationship between the most gorgeous of all feathered creatures and its humble, homely, commonplace relative.

On one occasion I was discussing this subject with Louis Roth, then with the famous Al G. Barnes Circus which had just purchased from me a few spectacular paradise birds I had recently brought back from New Guinea. Louis grew reminiscent on the subject of crows, recalling a "talking crow" which had been a very popular vaudeville feature some years before.

* * *

Of course, a talking crow is not a great rarity. Many a farm boy has succeeded in training a tame crow to say a word or two. It was the thought of talking crows, however, that gave Roth the idea that he suddenly broached to me.

"Dammit, Frank"! he exclaimed. "Why not teach a paradise bird to talk?"

Photo from the Van Beuren-Frank Buck Motion Picture, "Bring 'Em Back Alive"

"ODDLY ENOUGH . . . MERELY AN ORNAMENTAL CROW"
Yes, the Gorgeously Plumed Paradise Bird Is Only That . . . . It Can't Sing . . . . Makes a Poor Parrot, but . . . . How the Feathery Beauty Can Fight!

"Why not?" I parried, flippantly.

But Louis persisted: "There's no limit to the amount of money a man could make out of it!" he declared. "Why, man alive, as a circus novelty for the freak shows there's nothing to touch it! And it would go big in vaudeville while the circus was in winter quarters." (The movies had not yet submerged the two-a-day, which was still a highly lucrative field.)

I showed Louis some of the difficulties in the way of the proposed experiment, although he forced me to admit that his suggestion was not impossible. I pointed out that the paradise bird can only with difficulty be domesticated or tamed, that the bigger species are almost as wild and savage in the bird kingdom as the lion and tiger are in the realm of beasts.

"But tigers and lions can be tamed", Roth interrupted, triumphantly. "Why not this bird?"

It was a year later, at my compound in Katong, that Louis' suggestion came back to me as I was getting in shape another remarkable shipment of birds which I hoped to sell at good prices in Japan and America.

For days I found my mind recurring to the possibility of trying his experiment. Aside from the money to be made, I felt that the test would have a certain scientific value.

Finally, unable to dismiss the idea from my mind, I decided to try it out. I selected a splendid young specimen of the species known as the "greater bird of paradise", a creature of almost incredible loveliness, whose tongue is practically identical with that of the crow, and whose bill is the same shape and only slightly smaller in size.

My carefully conceived plan was to provide a feathered tutor for my pupil. For this purpose I took, not a parrot, but a hill mina, which is a much more adept talker than any parrot. This coal-black bird (about the size of an American magpie) is an inveterate mimic, and will repeat almost any word or sound which it hears frequently enough. I selected a young one, separating it from all my other birds so that the only sound or phrase it would hear would be the one I wanted it to learn.

I planned to get the mina letter-perfect in the phrase which later I hoped it would teach to the paradise bird. This must be a phrase which, coming from a bird, would amuse the average American audience, and I decided upon the following: "Hello, how's business?"

Without much difficulty I got the mina, which I dubbed "Gabby", to repeat this phrase over and over. Whenever anybody came near Gabby's cage, the mina would flutter against the wire and fix its beady eyes on the visitor, shrieking in an unending repetition its call: "Hello, hello, hello. How's business? How's business?"

Each time Gabby would be rewarded by a bit of banana. And the visitor, whether it was one of my animal boys or a guest, was instructed to reply by repeating Gabby's own words and no others, so that as far as Gabby was concerned, there were no other sounds or syllables in existence.

When Gabby was satisfactorily schooled, I brought in the paradise bird which I had selected for my experiment, placing the two in adjoining cages. The paradise bird had been named the Earl of Dobo, his place of origin having been the forest near Dobo, nondescript capital of the Aru Islands.

Side by side the two cages hung for weeks. Gabby chattered volubly all day long, and the Earl of Dobo could not fail to be impressed with the fact that every time anybody came into the room Gabby's vocal effort was rewarded with a tasty gift of some enticing dainty.

All visitors were instructed to go to the Earl's cage and repeat the phrase "Hello, how's business?" At the same time they would hold out a tiny piece of rambutan, a jungle fruit which the paradise bird craves beyond any other delicacy. But as long as the Earl remained unresponsive, he got nothing but a look at the morsel.

It was a month or so before the Earl showed that the idea had penetrated his conceited skull. He indicated plainly enough that he wanted the rambutan, and gradually he seemed to be learning that the way to get it was to make a noise like Gabby's refrain.

The New Guinea nobleman developed an interest in his chattering neighbour. He would cock his head to one side when Gabby started talking and listen.

* * *

The next step—made a week later—was to put Gabby and the Earl in the same cage, a big square one measuring six feet on each side.

The Earl tolerated Gabby but he was not above making it plain that, if the mina could talk, he was talented, too. More than once, by way of reminding his chattering cage-mate of his own gifts, he would spread his plumes and strut and give his piercing jungle call at the height of Gabby's gabbling.

Once I got the Earl used to the idea of living with the mina, I buried myself with the job of trying to show him how to get an occasional morsel of rambutan.

I started with the word "hello", easiest of all words for talking birds to learn as has been demonstrated time and again with parrots. I would get the Earl's attention by holding out three or four shelled rambutans. He would fix his eyes greedily on them while I stood facing him, ambitiously repeating the word "hello" over and over.

For two months I worked steadily on this programme, and finally I was rewarded by hearing

(Continued On Page 41)

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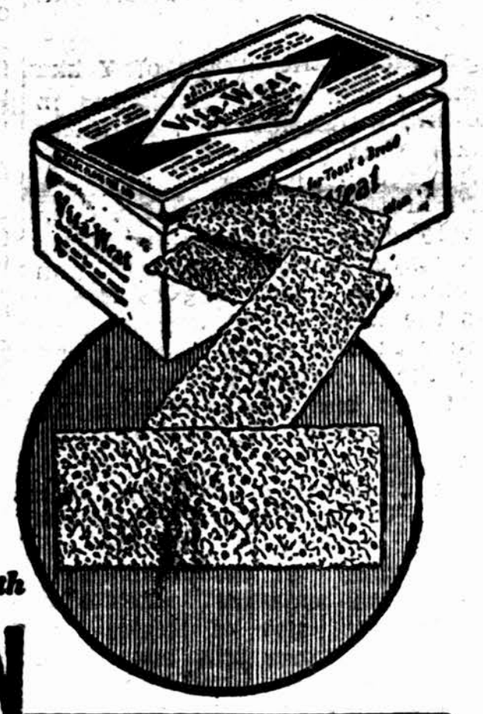

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Natarajan Makes A Mark

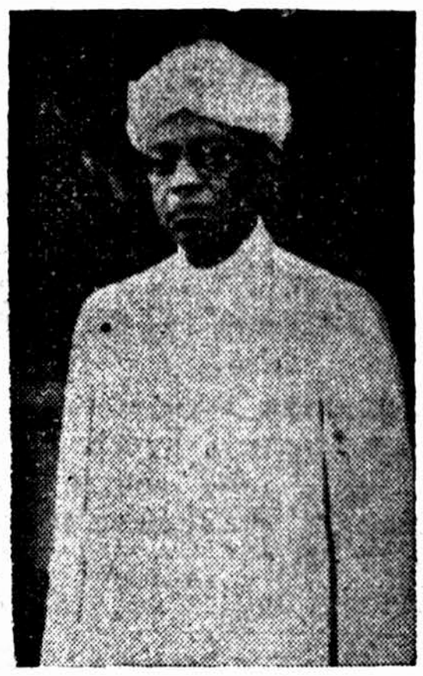
To Him Journalism Is "Sadhana" Rather Than Money-Making Profession

Mr. K. Natarajan is the doyen among Indian journalists. He has completed his seventieth year, with nearly half a century of journalistic record to his credit.

To him, journalism is more a mission, than a more profession. An independent thinker and a stern critic of men and movements, he is peerless in controversy, and there is no leader of note with whom he has not crossed swords at one time or the other.

Though a pioneer in social reform, he is neither a crusader nor a hot-gospeller, but always exhibits an ardent desire to know the other side. He is not afraid to give and receive hard knocks, but he is always a gentleman with his pen.

By N. LAKSHMANA



K. Natarajan who has completed his Seventieth birthday.

Mr. K. Natarajan, the distinguished Editor of the "Indian Social Reformer," completed his seventieth year recently. Half a century ago, he began his career as a journalist by writing for the "Hindu." Later on, he worked as Assistant to Mr. G. Subramanya Iyer, the then Editor of the "Hindu." Mr. Natarajan's reminiscences on this subject appeared in the Congress Jubilee number of the "Hindu". He is the shyest among our publicists. He shuns the limelight and, like the veteran S. Kasturi Ranga Iyengar and his successors, prefers to be confined to the editorial sanctum, while making history by giving the correct lead in moment of crises in our national life.

Journalism, A Mission

In Europe and America Journalism is a lucrative profession. In India, however, it has somehow or other acquired the character of a mission rather than of a profession. All the more notable Indian Journalist as follows: "He must be generations have conceived their office as a mission. Even now few Indians enter journalism as a means of making money. The great attraction of journalism is, as Mr. K. Natarajan said, that you strike a blow on occasion for the cause you have at heart

Thomas Masaryk, in his Life Story recounted by Karel Capek, described the essentials of a good Journalist as follows: "He must be well-informed and capable, able to observe and appraise; he must be indifferent to nothing since the whole world, the whole of contemporary life, is his canvas To be a journalist means to observe and to understand the contemporary world... Of course a good journalist must have character; he must defend freedom of speech —freedom, freedom" This is so very true of Mr. Natarajan and his well-known Journal. To him Journalism is "Sadhana," as is obvious from his reminiscences which are appearing in his Journal under the caption "What I Believe." He is known by his writings not only In India but also in America and elsewhere as is evident from his book "Our Trip to America." He delivered the Cathell lectures and attended the second World Parliament of Religions held at Chicago in September 1933. In his religious writings he often lays emphasis on the fact that under the most unpromising conditions the genius of India for synthesis never deserted her.

Advocates Tolerance

He is of the firm conviction that India being the meeting ground of the great religions is destined to be the home of a supreme religious synthesis. "The world is in travail for a new birth. India has a great part to play in the near future." He is a profound student of sociology and comparative religion. During the middle years, his mind was wavering between Hinduism and Christianity. The more he thought of Devadasi system and the curse of untouchability (two old blots of Hinduism) the more he felt drawn towards Christianity. But the unique toleration of Hinduism and its noble type of motherhood kept him back and enabled him to realise the abiding Peace and solace in Hinduism.

As he is a great believer in the harmony of religions, he is making a deadset against proselytism. When certain American Missionaries challenged him to define proselytism, he said that proselytism is the method of recruiting non-Christians to Christianity much in the same way as labourers are recruited to colonies, by prospects of social and economic amelioration, better food, better clothing, better housing and above all a protected life. This is the outcome of his belief that harmonious economic and political relations between different countries can grow only out of a harmonious relation in the highest field of all, the spiritual. This view-point has won acceptance among leading men and women in America as is evident from the Hocking Report on Rethinking Missions. In view of the drastic measures adopted in Turkey and other States, he is in favour of invalidating the conversion of minors and making registration compulsory for changes of faith.

Educational Authority

It is not widely known that Mr. Natarajan is one of our recognised authorities on Educational matters. At any rate, Sir Michael Sadler and his collegues on the Calcutta University Commission knew this and did Mr. Natarajan the great honour of placing at the head of the chapter on Women's Education an observation which he made as President of the Bijapur Social Conference in 1918. Therein he said that the education of a single girl meant the uplift of a whole family in a larger sense than the education of a single man. He has proved this by precept and personal example. He is, first and last, a great champion of womanhood. Nothing gives him greater pleasure than the nascent Women's movement with its all-India outlook and patriotism.

"Indian Social Reformer"

Those who are not familiar with the contents of Mr. Natarajan's brave little paper are under the impression that it deals exclusively with the ordinary items of social reform as understood in our country. It is not so. On the contrary, all aspects of national and international life are dealt with in a thorough manner in his journal. He has the good fortune of having his talented and widely travelled son Mr, Swaminath Natarajan as the joint Editor.

"The Indian Social Reformer" was first started in Madras in 1890 and was transferred to Bombay in 1900 This journal shares with the "Maharatta" of Poona the reputation of being the oldest weekly journal now existing with the exception of the "Indian Messenger" of Calcutta. "The Indian Social Reformer" has been conducted from its commencement not only as an advocate of the social reform movement but also as a record of all the events and phases of contemporary life which an "Indian Green" will find necessary for a constructive history of the Indian people under British rule."

Role Of An Weekly

Mr. K. Natarajan is of the opinion that the true weekly journal should never be avowedly partisan. At any rate, its partisanship should never be associated with persons. He thinks that the position of the weekly newspaper in the Press is akin to that of the Second Chamber in the Legislature. One often comes across this Second Chamber frame of mind in Mr Natarajan's editorials. When the Imperial Capital was transferred from Calcutta to Delhi in 1911, all the Indian Journals condemned the measure as retrograde, but Mr. Natarajan supported it by enunciating his cherished principle of Historic Continuity. However, from the sequal, he found out the reactionary character of the measure and recently revised his opinion

A Keen Observer

One more example will suffice. Before Gandhiji sailed to England to attend the Round Table Conference, the Indian Social Reformer was almost alone in dissuading Gandhiji from going to England. Similarly Masaryk who met President Wilson in America "warned him not to come to Europe to attend the Peace Conference, but he would not be persuaded. He was too keen on his plan for a League of Nations to think of difficulties." The European politicians sadly failed to appreciate the idealism of President Wilson and Gandhiji. Thus Mr. K. Natarajan is an impartial and farsighted observer of men and measure. After many years of experience he has acquired a certain quality which makes him a sort of living barometer sensitive to changes in the political atmosphere. His numerous friends and admirers pray that his consecrated life should be spared for many more years of service to India and the world.

"Because My Skin Is Black I Am Called A Nigger"

Coloured Man Repels Charge Of White-Girl-Chase And Exposes Snobbery Of English Life

For weeks now, ever since that dreadful crime in Glasgow turned everyone's eyes to the coloured man, there has been talk and more talk, prejudice and hatred.

The dark man has become suddenly something to look at in the street, pointed out as something menacing and dangerous.

Why? I come from Lagos in Nigeria, and though the man who ran amok was a Bengali Indian—as much a foreigner to me as to you—I and my people are paying. Purely because we, too, are, coloured, writes Adeniyi Shaw a University Student in a mail paper

My name is Adeniyi Shaw. I am a student at Glasgow University. If anyone should know of what colour-prejudice means in a white man's land I should.

I have known it through all the years I have been here. Lately, since everyone shuddered at what a coloured man did with a gun, it has been worse It has been cruel, and hard, and unfair.

We have had it for so long, so many years before Biswas and Ruxton; all our history is oppression, so we are used to it. I have had eight years of being black in a white man's country, and I am weary of it.

I would like to try and put my case simply, without making a fuss and without prejudice. Prejudice is a word I understand maybe too well.

In the big towns—Glasgow, Edinburgh, Manchester, London—we are mostly students, as Biswas was a student. We come to this country for our university training; we pay this country the compliment of recognising that its educational system is more complete than our own.

BARRED FROM DANCE HALLS.

This country gives us its "hospitality," as they say, which means that we bring here our money to pay fees, lodging, food, maintenance, transport, and everything we receive. I do not consider myself under an obligation to this country, for I have paid for everything I have taken, rather more stiffly perhaps than you might think.

I am a British subject; I owe allegiance to King George. From my country Great Britain draws its raw materials; my people pay its taxes. If war comes I am prepared to fight for Britain. I may have to.

But because my skin is black I am what I am. I am stared at in in the street. I am called nigger. I am not allowed to enter certain dance halls in the town because my presence might offend the white folk

If I ask for a room in a hotel I am told there is none for me.

I have spent eight years studying medicine surgery, the higher and advanced clinical sciences, over which I have sweated blood, spent money, and stayed up late at night that I might pass my exams.

And to-day if a bad-tempered loafer in the street, who never worked in his life, wishes to quarrel with me, I must hurry away, or I, and not he, would be abused, because he is white.

It is all senseless, too indefensible; you can't give one single excuse in the world for racial prejudice. To argue that all men are equal is, to me, like arguing that the best thing to eat is food. What have I ever done to make me despised? Have I offended anyone? Have I done anyone out of a job? Have I hurt anyone?

No. But Biswas did.

If Biswas had been a white men he would have been despised and hated, but you would not have said all white men were the same.

That brings up the really important question. A little while ago I was asked: "Why is it you coloured fellows chase after our white girls?"

We don't have to. It may not be gallant, or chivalrous, or generous to say so, but any association formed in this country between a white girl and a coloured man is nine times out of ten the result of the work the white girl has put in, and if you do not believe that, you have not lived very long in the quarters where the students have their lodgings.

I know about that. Not, maybe, as much as the Indians know, or the Egyptians, or the Singalese, because they are handsome fellows. They may be dark, but they have attractive profiles, and I am a Negro.

But I know well enough the trouble a certain kind of girl puts herself to get to know the coloured boys. And because the coloured man as a general rule has a standard of courtesy and politeness that is rather different to the average, they find it hard to put them off without being rude.

I am not excusing them; very often they welcome the company of a white girl. If you had lived for a term or two in a country where your only friends were

(Continued on page 43.)

"Le Canard Enchaine."
Paris

"You have murdered your whole family, wrecked the furniture and burnt the house ... What have you to say?"

"I claim belligerent rights."

Indian Bazar

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WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

B.R. SARAF SANTREWALE NAGPUR CITY

SAVE THEM FROM VANDALS

Relics Of Nag Civilisation Fast Disappearing

(By M. M. Kotasthane)

Fig. 1

Some time back, Mr. Karandikar of the Nabuda Valley Research Party had the occasion to point out, that the Parbati Hill near Poona was, during the Nag Civilization, an active centre and halting place for travellers on the then main traffic road, and the rock-cut tank and other indicative signs, such as old ruins near about and Nag images strongly support this conclusion. The site on which the old city (Poona) is situated also shows ample indication of the once highly prevalent Nag

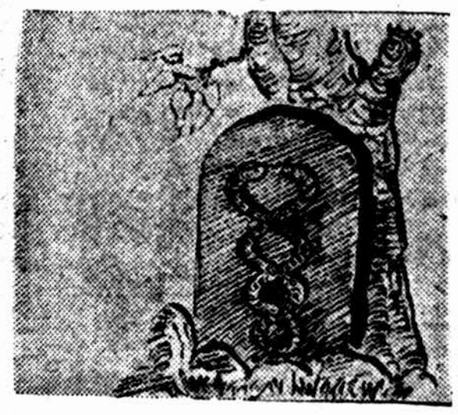

Fig. 2

civilisation and worship. The revulet in the heart of the city called the Nagzari (Nag Spring) is named after Nag. There are also other stone relics near by. The Nag worship seems to be very common in those days, and it has survived other later civilisations, such as the Brahmanical, Buddhist and Islamic ones.

Nag Civilisation

Even now on the Deccan side, the Nag Panchmi day is observed as a holiday for the worship of the Nag deity. Women folk hold dances and sing songs in praise of the deity and many mythological legends are current as folk lore.

In Poona one finds images of Nag scattered over the area of the old city. In Ganesh Peth, there is a small temple of Nag deity where Nag Panchmi jatra is held every year. Generally these Nag images are to be found on the open under the pipal tree and without any structure or temple. These images show a variety of poses and skill in carving which would be an interesting study for the sculptors.

Twin Nagas

Below are given short descrip-

Fig. 3

tions of some of the places where these images (numbered) are situated.

(1) A beautiful carving of Nag image in black would be seen under a pipal tree in the compound of a wellknown temple of (red) Jogeswari in Budhwar Peth. It is an image of twin Nagas with three curves.

(2) One comes across a similar image under a pipal tree in the open, opposite the front gate of Shanwar Wada, and just behind

Vithoba temple. It stands very much neglected and needs preserving; otherwise, it may even disappear in course of time. It is also like No. 1 image of twin Nagas with curves curled into one another.

(3) At the place known as Bhikardas Garden on the way to Parbati Hill one comes across a much

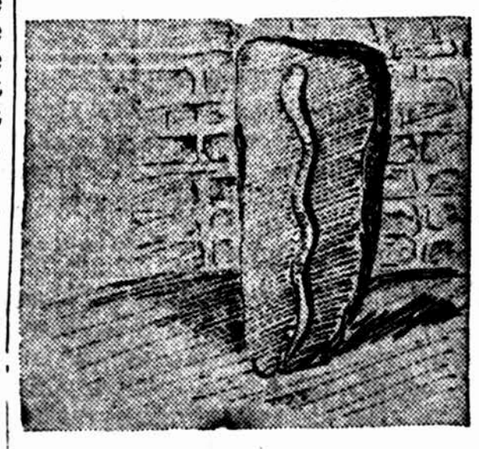

Fig. 4

devoutly worshipped temple of monkey god Hanuman. It is a small structure under a big pipal tree. While taking a round; (pradakshana) a keen observer would see, amongst many small red painted deities, a small and neglected stone image of twin Nagas, red painted, not curling but standing opposite each other.

Above are mentioned images of twin Nagas There are also images of single Naga.

(4) One comes across an image of single Naga at the foot of Parbati Hill near a Hanuman temple on the otla of a private house. The sides of the stone are dilapidated but the figure of Nag is intact.

(5) A beautiful carving on a horizontal stone base with a back at right angles is to be seen near a water tank known as Kala Houd near house No. 692 Sadashiv Peth. As is usual with these images, it is lying in the open under a pipal tree near a small Hanuman temple. It also stands very much neglected. It is an image of a single Nag 2 feet by 2½ feet.

Nag With 5 Faces

(6) A bold and prominent design of a single Nag with five faces, cut in rough blue black Deccan trap ushers itself to view of a passer-by on a stone in a wall near once very frequented and used Sadashiv Peth Houd. The stone on which the image is carved is embedded in the wall. Image is 2' by 2½'

(7) The above images are either of a single or twin Nagas. But a combined design of eight Nagas with 9th encircling a Pindi greets the visitor on the first step of ascent to the Parbati hill on the left hand side. It is an ornamental design. The Nag in the middle encircles the Pindi, while 8 Nagas surround the cup-shaped large stone design. The Pindi is broken at the head and consequently, the head of the Nag encircling the Pindi is disappearing too. This is the only design, I came across where Nag is shown to be encircling a Hindu deity as such, and perhaps indicates a period of assimilation of Aryan-Nag civilisation. Such images i. e. where Nag is encircling deities of Hindu mythology such as Mahadeo, Vishnu, Ganesh etc. are common in the South and are to be seen in hundreds under pipal trees all over Rameshwaram.

Hanuman For Nag?

There are to be seen many places in Poona where Hanuman

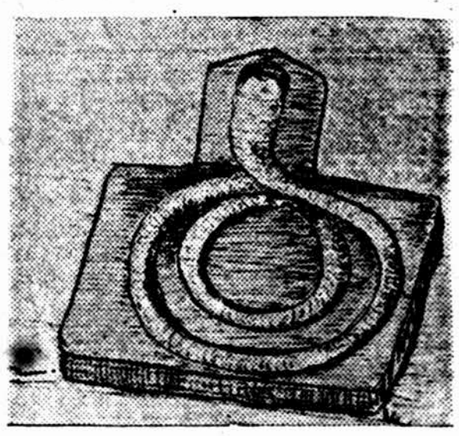

Fig. 5

of Hindu civilization.

Poona is rapidly extending on all sides, open sites are being built, old house improved and consequently, land had increased immensely in value. As a result, one finds temple premises and compounds being encroached upon and deities particularly in the open interfered with. I came across several gross instances of this kind.

Preserve The Relics

In a temple situated in Kasba and a cluster of other minor deities are to be found under a pipal tree and a strong impression is created that these places must have once an image of Nag, but now disappearing through neglect or inattention, nay one is led to surmise that the place of such (Nag) deity may have been usurped by Hanuman in course of the advance

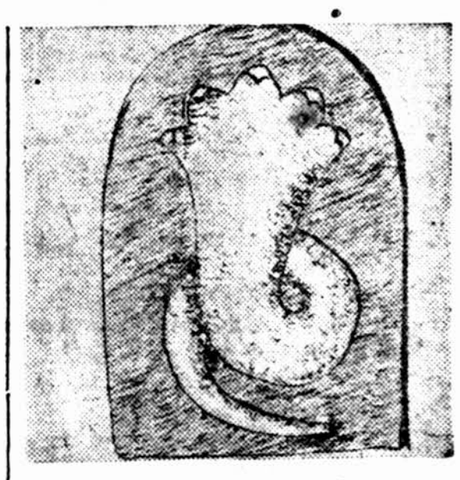

Fig. 6

Peth, entrance to the deity's inner room was to be found through a hotel. Many pipal trees which were once in open with some minor deities at the foot, are now to be found embedded in the wall and deities altogether disappearing. In this way, many a Nag image must have by this time disappeared, and unless effective steps are taken, the last traces of this once flourishing civilisation are likely to disappear from this city. I would like to suggest that an association of the residents of the

Fig. 7

localities be formed to take steps to protect such deities from being interfered with, by interested persons and to preserve them and keep them in good order.

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Radium Works

Only Hope For Millions Of Cancer Victims

A few months ago Canada celebrated the production of the first ounce of radium.

In the early 1920's, the United States completed the production

As radium-bearing material looks just prior to the final refining. The material is a chocolate-coloured barium-radium carbonate which is being treated with hydrobromic acid.

of its first ounce of radium from 70,000 tons of ore. Canadian ore, however, being almost incredibly rich, produces an ounce from 14,000 tons. Hence, the cost of radium is no longer represented by the pre-war price of dol. 3,50,000 an ounce. To-day it is dol. 700,000 an ounce; dol. 25,000 a gram; and dol. 25 a miligram—the gram being enough to stuff the skin of a Boston bean, the milligram about enough to paint a pinhead.

To dealers in gold and precious stones, however, this is real money. Whereas a gram of radium costs dol. 25,000, a gram of gold costs only dol 1.25. But the new relative abundance of radium means new hope for millions of cancer victims. The total amount of radium now available in the world is probably 550 grams,—nearly enough to make up into a two-inch cube.

The Canadian refinery is at Port Hope, on Lake Ontario, near Toronto. The mines and mill are on Great Bear Lake, almost on the Arctic Circle, 500 miles east of Alaska and the Klondike, where the frost digs down 350 feet. In the winter, when the thermometer drops 70 below, airplanes fly the reduced ore—pitch-blende—in sacks 900 miles south to the railroad at Waterways, Alberta. In summer, the ore is carried by boat and portage, 1,450 miles up the random Mackenzie River system.

A Miracle Find

The discovery of the radium deposits on Great Bear Lake was a miracle of chance. In 1928 Gilbert LaBine, entrepreneur of Eldorado Gold Mines, Ltd., returning from the gold mines, had faced his stockholders at a "welcome home" dinner given in ..s honour, and announced that while their funds were good, their mines were not. He astonished them with a request to let him find a new mine, and they astonished him by accepting.

Alone with a snowblind partner in 1930, LaBine dragged his sled over frozen Great Bear Lake, skirting the taffy-like rock formations. On a tiny offshore island a four inch vein of darkish rock rose out of the lake, crossed the island, dived again, and reappeared trapseying over the landscape. Under LaBine's hammer it fractured like a conch shell The specimen was hand and glossy like anthracite coal, but with an external bloom of yellow, pink, and green. It reminded LaBine of an exhibit he had seen in a museum and had never dreamed of finding elsewhere: pitchblende, the radium-bearing ore.

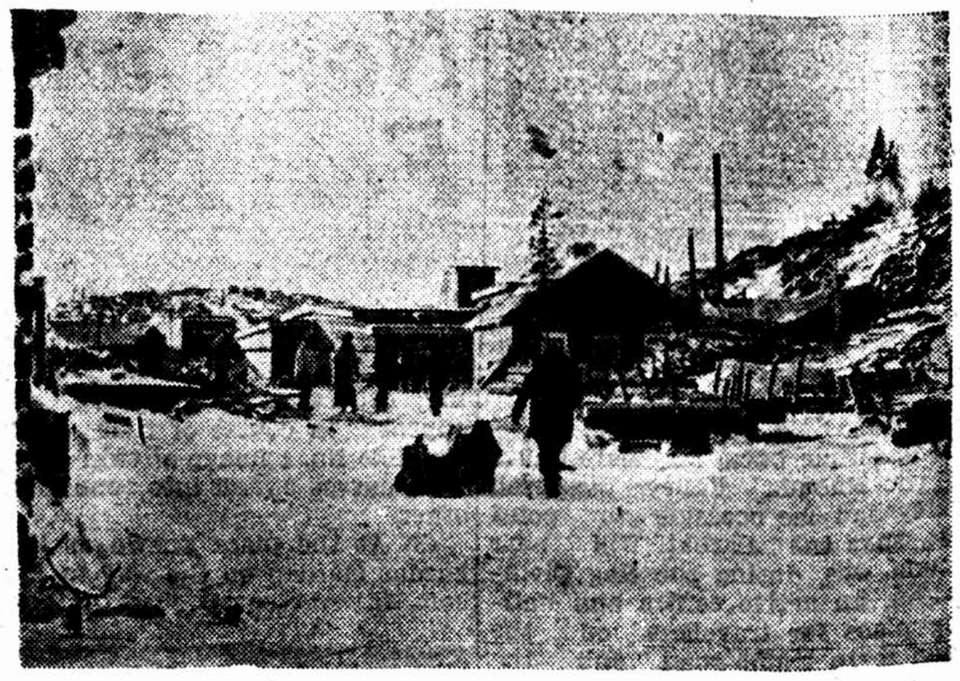
Radium Discovery

This was the fourth and last commercially important discovery of radium. The first was in the silver mine of Jachymov (Joachimsthal), Czechoslovakia, the quaint town, just north of the famous Carlsbad baths, which got the first part of its name from St. Jachym, the father of the Virgin Mary, and gave the last part of its name to the silver dollar (thaler). For centuries uranium ore residues from silver smelting had accumulated there in dumps. A century ago it was discovered that uranium salts made valuable pign especially for ceramics. The dumps were reworked for uranium, but the radium which remained was far more valuable than the metals that had been taken out. From these residues radium was first extracted.

Shortly before the world war, an American whose wife had died of cancer, and who knew the therapeutic use of radium, developed economic methods of extracting radium from the extensive carnotite ores in Colorado and Utah. For a decade the United Stats was the world's principal source at dol. 125,000 a gram. Then the Belgians discovered rich uranium ores in a remote corner of the Congo and reduced the price to dol. 70,000, thereby virtually eliminating American competition.

Radium exists almost everywhere on land and sea in infinitesimal amounts, and its presence is indicated by radioactivity. Radioactivity ionizes gases, rendering them conductors of electrical currents. Hence almost infinitesimally small degrees of radioactivity can be measured with startling precision.

Radioactivity was known before radium was discovered. It was detectable in mineral springs, and credited with their alleged therapeutic value. It was especially intense in uranium, and its curative value in skin diseases was appreciated.



A corner of the camp of Eldorado Gold Mines on the s... of Great Bear Lake, 26 miles from the Arctic circle. The Mill is shown in the back-ground and the Mine-entrance is a tunnel into the hill side at the right. Looking South along the mountainous Great Bear Lake shoreline, Canada's Radium deposits are located.

Mme Curie's Rule

In 1896, M. Henri Bequerel, in Paris, was exploring the possibilities of X-rays, rays incidental to the discharge of an electric current in a vacuum tube. They had the property of causing certain materials to phosphoresce, that is, to continue to glow after the rays were shut off. The rays of ordinary sunlight would also cause uranium to phosphoresce. Bacquerel set out to ... ut whether the rays given off by materials subjected to X-rays and those given off by uranium subjected to sunlight were alike.

What Bacquerel discovered was that uranium ore gave off rays even without having been subjected to sunlight, X-ray or any detectable ray. In pitch dark it could print pictures on photographic plates, and seemed able to do so indefinitely. Chemically pure uranium, however, would not do this, except to a much lesser degree. Therefore, Bacquerel inferred that the radioactivity was due to an impurity in the uranium ore and he assigned to Madame Marie Curie, a Polish refugee and chemist, and to her husband, Pierre Curie, electrical engineer, the task of finding, and perhaps isolating, the impurity. They found two radioactive substances, one of which was radium; later discoveries brought the number of these substances to about 40. And what they found out about radium has revolutionized science.

Dream Of Alchemists

Radium is a glistening white metal, about half as heavy as silver. It glows a ghostly blue of unexplainably varying hue and is always a few degrees warmer than its surroundings. Handle it and within a few days you will develop burns of the skin and ulcerated sores extremely difficult ... heal. In 1930 ... nothing ... that

The first step in refining Canadian Radium ores is to roast out the free sulphur; then further treatment follows with common salt to simplify extraction of the remaining silver.

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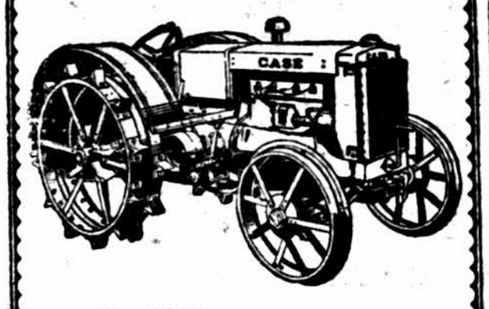

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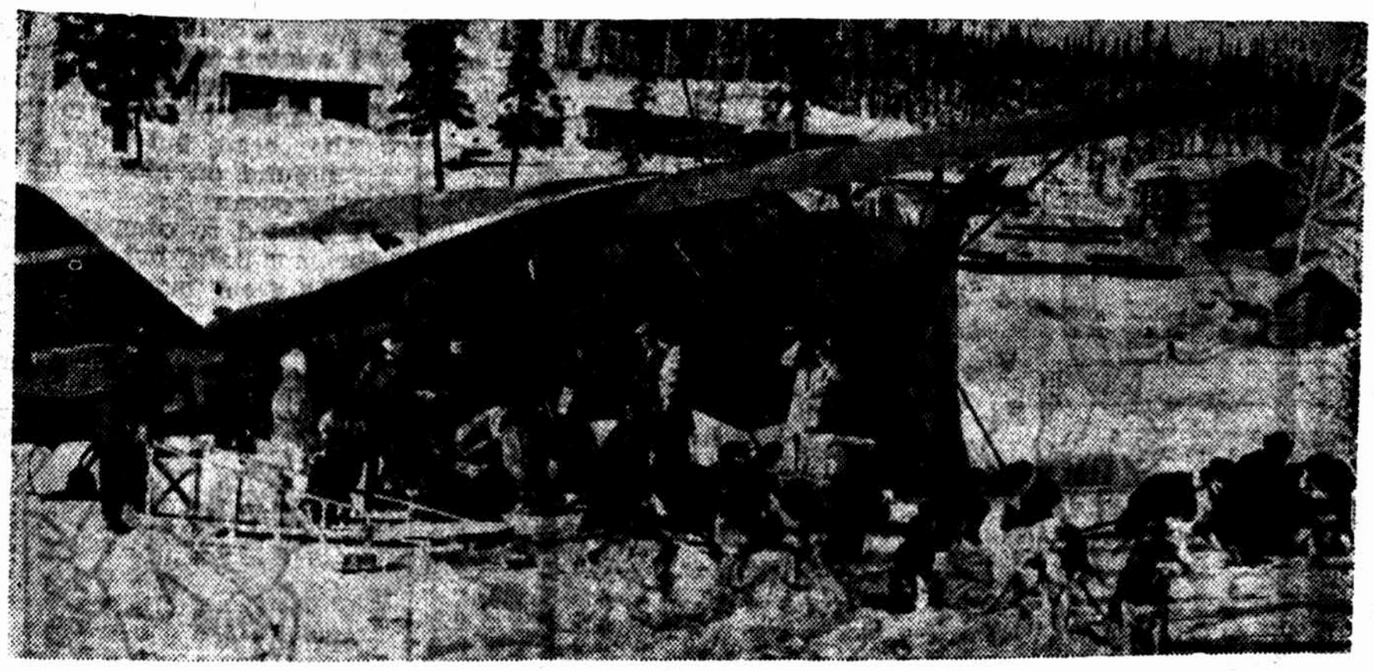


The Silver-radium Express, an air cruiser with 4,000 pounds payload, at Eldorado's Winter Airport on Great Bear Lake. Radium concentrates are shipped by air in Winter, to the railroad 900 miles South.

chemist knew could explain these phenomena.

The dream of the alchemists, ancestors of chemists, had been the transmutation of baser elements into gold. But science had concluded that the elements were fundamental and transmutation a folly. But here was the element radium rapidly changing into a long succession of other elements, including the inert gas helium and what the scientists call an isotope of ordinary lead.

This no existing atomic theory could explain. The only conceivable inference was the destruction of the atom, formerly regarded as the indestructible minimum. Once accepted, this theory provided a satisfactory working explanation and a practical guide.

It has since been proved experimentally that the atom of uranium, the heaviest of all atoms, is an overly-complicated small-scale solar system, with planets flying off into space. At a certain stage of disintegration, what is left of the system is the radium atom. After a long series of transmutations through disintegration, the atom becomes the atom of lead and disintegration seems to cease.

The most spectacular phase is the radium phase. It takes, say, a billion years for uranium to change into radium. But the disruption of radium is violent and rapid. One type of particle flies off with the speed of light. Another will penetrate the armour of a battleship, and hence can be used to photograph the internal structure of steel. At first rapid, the disintegration gradually decelerates. Yet so unthinkably tiny and numerous are the emanations that the "half-life" of radium is about 1,600 years; the remaining half-life practically eternal.

Radium Salt

Now radium disintegrates 3,000,000 times as fast as uranium. Therefore, the ratio of radium to uranium should be one part in 3,000,000. Measurement confirms this theory. The time required for uranium to complete its decay into lead is also known. By comparing the amount of uranium with the amount of lead in it, scientists can determine how long the decay has been going on, at least more than one billion years. Therefore, they speculate, does it not follow that the Earth has to be at least this old?

To get the one part of radium out of the 3,000,000 parts of uranium is the chief task of the Port Hope. refinery. From about fifty tons of ore at the mines, the mills on Great Bear Lake separate by mechanical means the one ton of fairly pure pitchblende therein, about half uranium compounds. At the refinery, Mr. Marcel Pochon, trained under the Curies, carries out elaborations of their basic refining process. Here the pitchblende is first roasted so as to get rid of free sulphur and to cause reagents to snatch the 500 ounces of silver which thread through a ton of pitchblende like gristle in a tough steak.

Boiling acids dissolve out the uranium. Filters capture worthless earthy materials. Alternate washes of acid and alkali precipitate silver and lead compounds. Ideally only a radium compound should remain. To prevent the leakage of such a minute residue, however, it is married to an added half a million parts of its country cousin, the element barium. These two elements act chemically as one, even collaborating on the one crystal. As a smart writer observed, they "sit in each other's laps." The barium provides a vehicle of sufficient bulk for handling the radium. The penultimate residue is the joint barium and radium bromide a salt. Then the radium salt is separated by fractional crystallization. When a concentrated solution of the combined salts is cooled, the radium salt tends to crystallize out first.

Packaging and shipping a dol. 25,000 gram of radium costs nearly dol. 500 for testing, weighing, dusting into a platinum "needle", etc. A heavy lead tube container absorbs dangerous radiations. The salt is completely dried, for radium decomposes water into gases which might explode. Such a tube could be a bombshell.

Radium, X-ray, and surgery play distinct and mutually exclusive parts in curing cancer. Cancer, loosely defined, is a colony of renegade cells in animal tissue. These cells multiply far more rapidly than normal cells. Radium radiations seem to kill cells by discouraging multiplication; bluntly, by birth control.

Radium Bomb

Just as a thread within a bottle can be severed with a burning-glass outside of the bottle, so an internal cancer can be bombarded by radium rays or emanations. The 'effect' of focusing can be achieved by a revolving beam from a huge lead-encased radium "bomb." The beam does not revolve like that from a searchlight. It is the searchlight end which roams in circles with the beam trained on the fixed target. The beam wags the bomb.

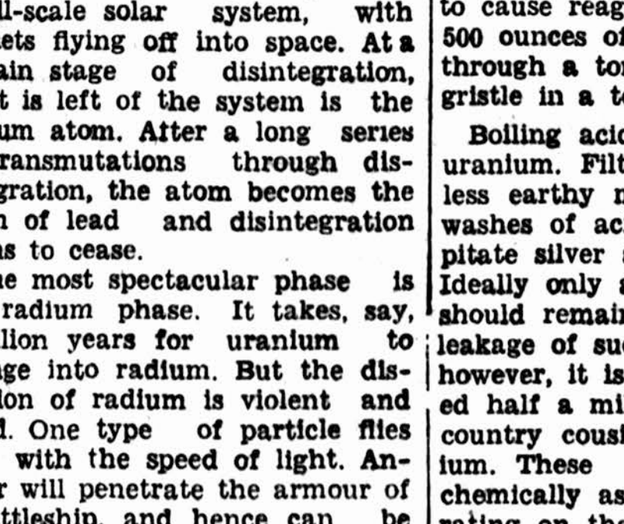
Another treatment for cancer involves planting in the cancer tissue, tiny gold seeds filled with the gas called radon, the first disintegration product of radium, giving off radium rays for a half-life of only four days. Radium also is used for skin treatment and other ways.

Two Ounces A Year

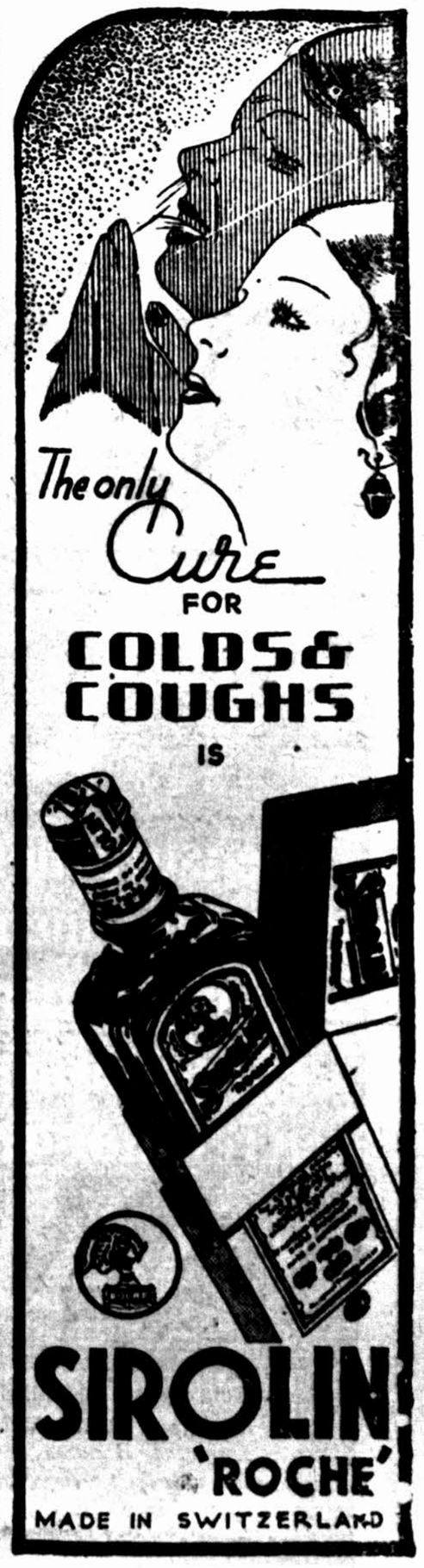
A minuscule of radium, causing zinc chloride crystals to fluoresce, effects luminosity in paint for use on clock dials, compasses, gun sights, airplane instruments, etc. Laboratory experiments suggest many other possible commercial uses for radium, such as preventing sparks in silk working preventing bubbles in molten glass, restoring colours to canned foods, etc. Until recently, however, therapeutics have had almost sole claim to the insufficiency of radium available. But now vast fields for research are opening up, as Canada floods the world with two ounces of radium a year.—Courtesy: "Oil Power."

14,000 TONS ORE NEEDED FOR AN OUNCE OF METAL

Measuring b. Electroscope, one-hundred thousandth of a milligram of Radium contained in liquors being processed at the Port Hope refinery.



Radium-Barium crystals forming on the surface of Quartz Bowls during the fractional crystallisation processes.



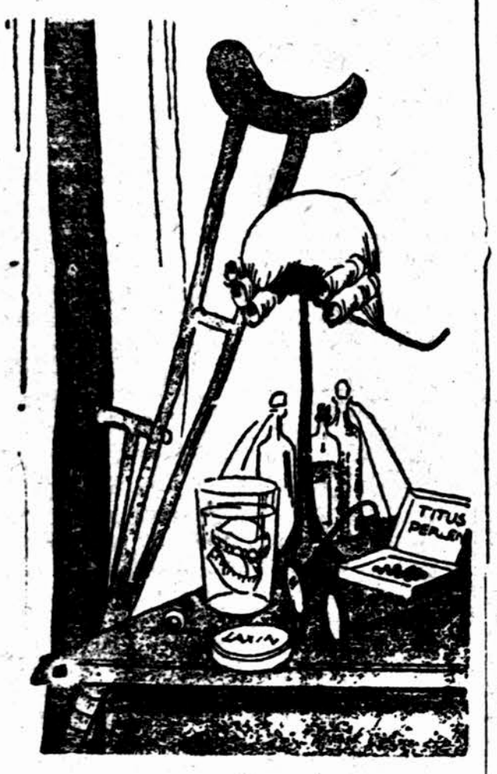
FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

(By Our London Correspondent.)

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

Lord Baldwin, says the "News Review," is a dispirited man and that his Countess has to keep him cheerful.

While ex-King Edward was locked up in Fort Belvedere, says the



How the League of Nations sleeps—
Kladderadatsch, Berlin

"Review," trying to make up his mind between the throne and Mrs. Simpson, Stanley Baldwin was temporary ruler of Britain for a few days, but no one takes much notice of him now except his personal detectives and the Countess.

* * *

Neither Duke of Kent nor Sir John Simon, his partner at St. Andrews recently, handed in a card. But Sir John handed in a rhyme. He murmured:

Hush-a-bye, baby, baby of mine;
Father's gone round in a hundred and nine

Lest anyone should impute to the Chancellor of the Exchequer a frivolity of which his best friends would not suspect him, it must be explained that Sir John did not compose these lines on the spur of the moment.

In a book of verse called "The Perfect Pest," by Col. Adrian Porter, who was a King's Messenger, we read:

Hush-a-bye, baby, hush you to sleep,
Daddy's gone golfing to win the club sweep;
If he plays nicely—I hope that he will-
Mother will show him her dressmaker's bill.
Hush-a-bye, baby, safe in your prame,
Daddy's come back; did you hear the door slam?
Snuggle down closer, baby of mine.
Daddy went round in a hundred and nine!

* * *

Windsor shirts

Wherever the Duke of Windsor may be, he still sends his shirts to be laundered in London, says a press report. Each week they arrive in a container carefully folded and wrapped

Though Austria, where he has spent most of the last nine months, is noted for its hand laundering, he has insisted on sending his shirts back to his London laundry. The Duke usually chooses heavy silk shirts with collars attached Formerly, his monogram was embroidered on each left cuff, but recently, the Duke had it embroidered in diamond shape at breast level on the left side.

* * *

Mr. Herbert Asquith's "Moments of Memory," published on September 30, throws light on one of the most acute political controversies of the nineteenth century. Did Mr. Gladstone chew every bite of food 32 times, or did he not?

The light in negative. The Asquith children were brought up to believe that the great statesman did take 32 bites to each morsel But the legend was exploded when Violet Asquith, aged 6, was taken by her father to lunch with Gladstone in Downing Street. She kept her eye firmly on her host throughout the meal, and brought back the information that he chewed neither more nor less than any ordinary mortal.

* * *

Incomparable Stalin!

Soviet listners were treated to a broadcast called "The Peoples of the U.S.S.R. on Stalin."

Here is an extract from a poem written by a peasant poet of Kazakstan, Central Asia, addressed to Stalin, as received at a London newspaper's Radio Station.

"I wanted to compare thee to a prophet, but prophets told lies.
"I wanted to compare thee to the ocean, but ships can run aground on hidden reefs in the ocean.
"I wanted to compare thee to the mountain, but the summit of every mountain can be seen.
"I wanted to compare thee to the moon, but the moon only

Error in delivery: "Heavens! We have sent yellow fever to Spain and Spanish influenza to China."—
Oeuvre, Paris

shines at night.
"I wanted to compare thee to the sun, but the sun only shines on bright days."

Is it The End?

If the astrologers are to be believed, Benito Mussolini is coming to the end of his tether, declared the "News Review". Star-gazers say his horoscope shows 1939 to be the beginning of the end for the greatest mass hypnotist. the world has known since Napoleon.

Susceptibility to feminine flattery is one of Il Duce's weaknesses, and prophets see in this his eventual estrangement from relatives, a period of captivity. Poor Donna Rachele Mussolini must have marvelled at the elaborate precaution taken to guard her husband against assassination during his trip to Germany. In the days when she scrubbed the floors of a ramshackle inn in the village of Forli kept by Mussolini's father, and fell desperately in love with the budding Socialist agitator, they had happy days together under the warm Italian sun.

After their family began to arrive, Benito married his loyal Rachele, who stuck to him through thick and thin But now she sees little of him, never appears at his side, and goes in constant fear that the great man who was once a struggling journalist will forget one morning to put on his steel shirt.

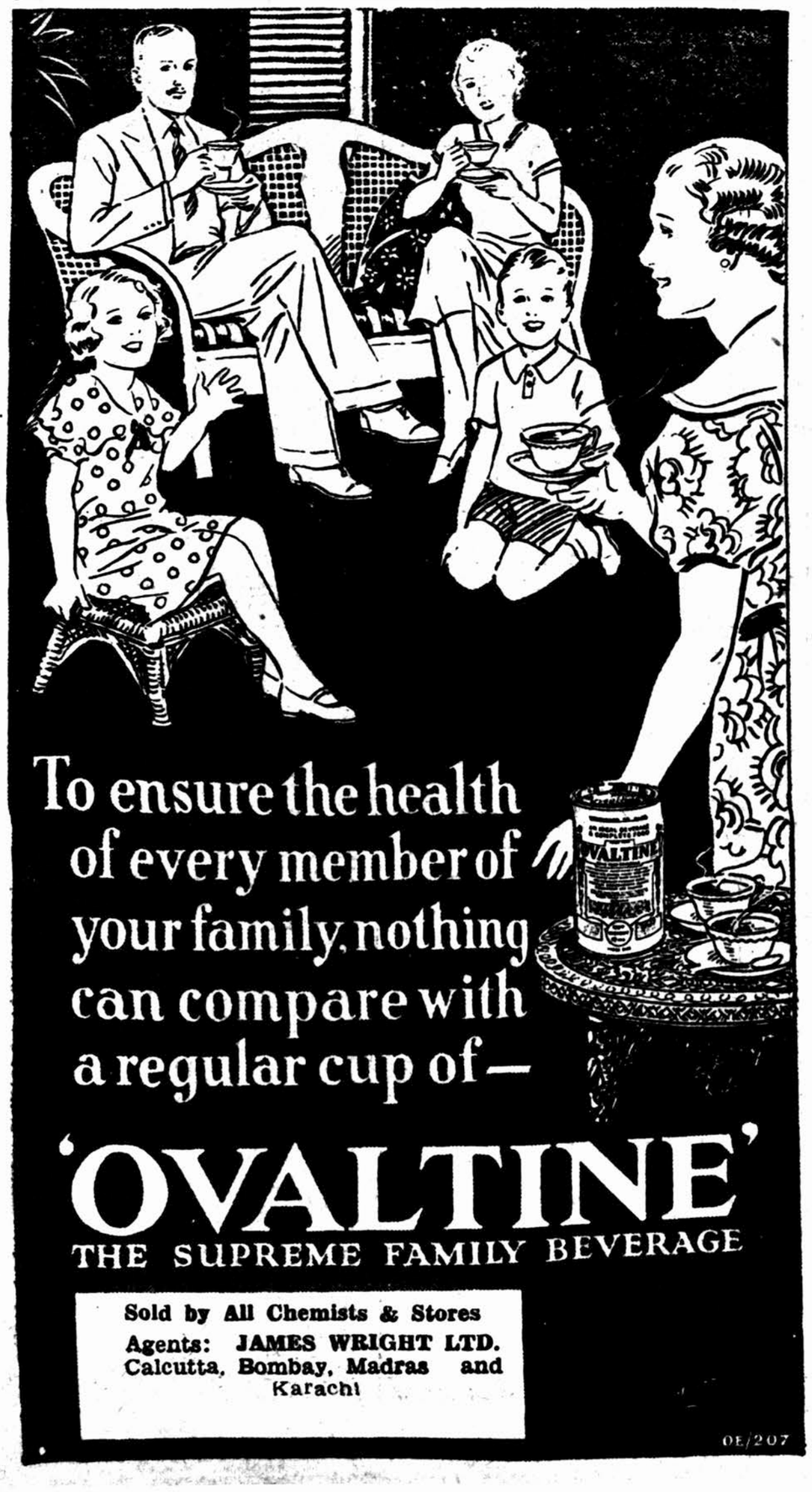
Olympic Ana Politics

A British correspondent has made the suggestion that the world might mark its indignation at what Japan is doing just now by withdrawing from it the invitation to hold the Olympic Games Tokio in 1940

The International Olympic Committee, which extends such invitations, is by rule unable to withdraw them when once accepted. It is only possible for individual nations to refuse to take part, just as the United States nearly refused to take part in the Berlin Games last year. In any case, it seems likely that Japan will herself have to withdraw her acceptance of the invitation, if the war with China continues for long.

But the fact that the suggestion has been made illustrates the way in which everybody, except the unfortunate athletes themselves, is learning to regard the Olympic Games as just a political weapon. A few people who still regarded seriously the original purpose of the Games objected to

(Continued On Page 37)

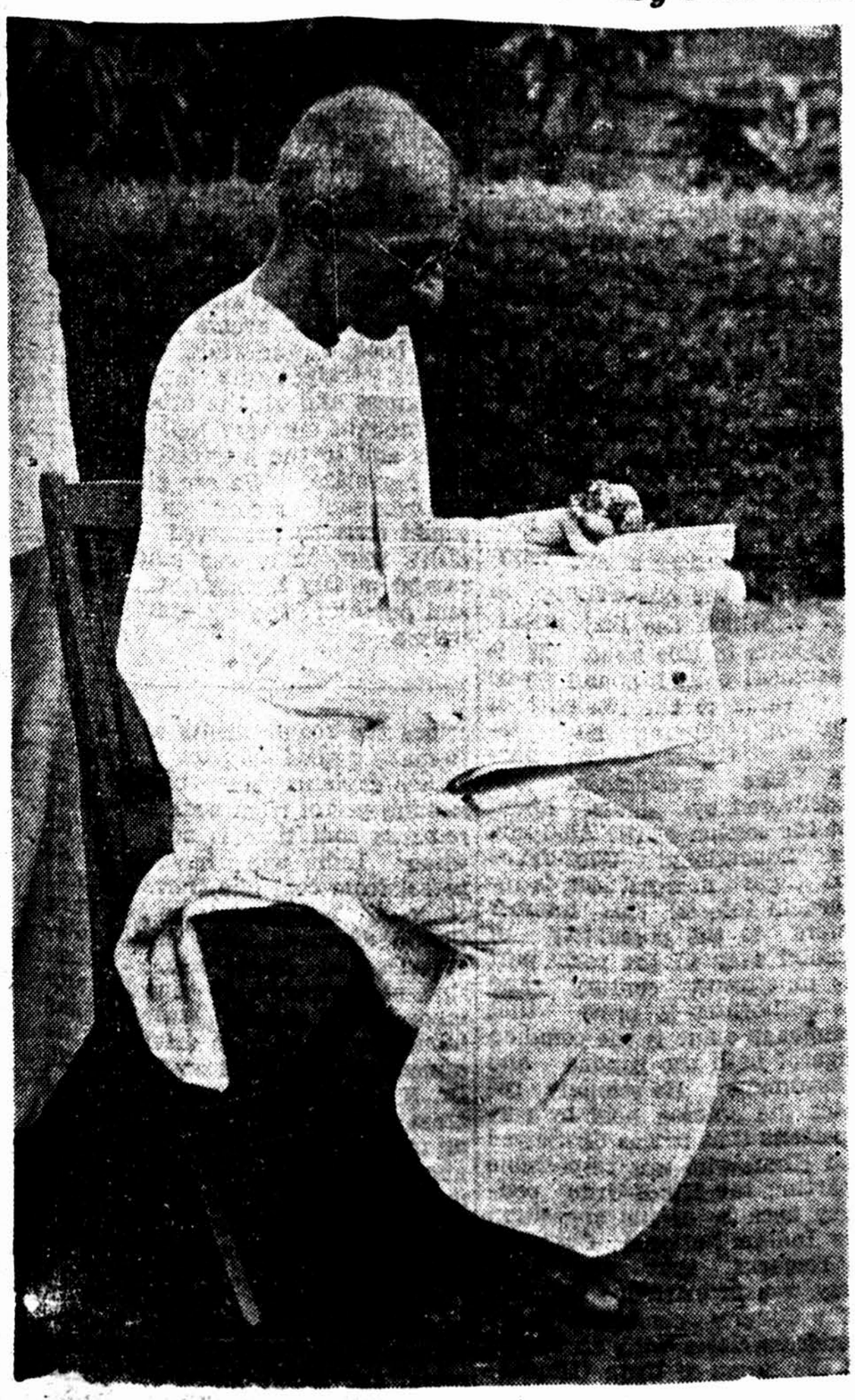


ART OF BIOGRAPHY

Want Of Materials Retards Its Growth

Surendranath And Jawahar Break New Ground

(By Prof. Diwan Chand Sharma)



The Madras Premier, the Hon. Mr. C. Rajagopalachar snapped after his arduous prohibition campaign in the Salem District.

Some time back a learned professor at one of the Universities of India complained that there were no well-written biographies of eminent Indians. He was perfectly justified in his complaint for the reason that there is really an inhuman dearth of good biographies in this country. Yet it would not be amiss to inquire into the causes of this paucity. Perhaps it is due to the fact that in India we do not feel as much interested in our men as the people of other countries feel in their great or outstanding men. Moreover, a writer in India does not get much for his pains even if he tries to produce a readable and interesting biography of some well-known person. At the same time, Indians are so lethargic in this matter that they are not willing to co-operate with the biographer in giving him all the material that they have at their disposal.

I know personally that some years ago the dutiful and devoted sons of the late Sir Ganga Ram, that well-known philanthropist of the Punjab thought of bringing out a biography of their revered father Yet they knew that it was as difficult to write his biography without adequate material as it is to make bricks without straw. So a questionnaire was drawn up and was sent out to about three hundred persons who had known Sir Ganga Ram. They were all requested to write down their impressions of the gentleman and to give such instances of and anecdotes about his character as would reveal his personality. Yet, disappointing to say, not more than three of these persons cared to send any replies. Later on a gentleman was deputed to see some of them personally to elicit some information about him, but he too did not get much for his pains. Notices were published in the newspapers requesting the numerous acquaintances, beneficiaries, admirers and friends of Sir Ganga Ram to throw some light on his personality but they were all unheeded. Even those who took the trouble of writing something about him, said vague things which could not help the biographer very much. Under these circumstances it was found to be almost impossible to produce a worth-while account of the gentleman. One gentleman after another, entrusted with the task of writing this biography, threw up the work in despair. I am sure if ever a biography of that gentleman comes out it will be nothing but a kind of extensive testimonial. It will certainly fail to show the man as he lived, moved and had his being. It will be merely a string of adjectives and an imposing collection of vague generalisations and not a thing into which the breath of life has been infused. This is, indeed, a depressing state of affairs.

Facilities In West

Yet compare with it what every time happens in the West. There with the help of industry, a vivid imagination, a flair for facts and a graphic style, one can produce the biography of any person living or dead. It is because the biographer there has not to plough a lonely furrow. He has helpers and co-operators in the field. In the first place the newspapers of the day will contain much valuable material for his use. They will not supply him merely with reports of the public activities of the person, but will also give him interesting side-lights on his character. Then there will be a large circle of the acquaintances, admirers and friends of the person. Each of these will bring his or her own quota. They will tell the biographer such intimate details about the persons as will enable him to vivify and reconstruct his personality. More than this, there will be numerous letters of the gentleman written to his friends which will reveal him as nothing else can. Perhaps there will also be journals and diaries kept by some contemporaries in which light would be thrown on the many aspects of the person's character. Then there would be persons willing to put down interesting anecdotes about the subject of the biography. All these would be helpful material as, according to Ludwig that eminently popular biographer, nothing defines a man so accurately as an anecdote. Perhaps there would also be reports of interviews which some enterprising journalists had and these would be extraordinarily useful. Sometimes there would be some one in the family, wife son, daughter or brother, who would be unconsciously taking down notes about the person which he would be able to turn to advantage while writing a biography. Now, in India, none of these advantages are available and the result is that we have only vague notions about our great men and hazy ideas about the part that they played in life.

India Lacks It

All these things are, however, lacking in India. We have neither Shaws in India who are constantly telling us things about themselves, nor Boswells who are trying to reveal their Johnsons to us. We do not have here an Asquith who, though generally reserved, will be all the time writing about his inner thoughts and sentiments to some person. Nor do we have here a Lloyd George who will write a saga about himself, showing the heroic stuff of which he is made. All this is pitiable and for many reasons. In the first place it shows that we do not reverence human personality as much as we should. This perhaps it will be thought, is a curious charge to be laid at the doors of Indians who revere all kinds of life. But the charge is valid when we remember that we revere life in a vague misty manner and not in that concrete and hearty manner in which the people of the West do. It also shows that we lack in a sense of the continuity of life. This also will be strongly denied by many. The Hindus, in particular, will be instanced as believers in the continuity of life. But by this continuity of life I do not mean anything metaphysical or non-mundane, but something which has to do with here

(Continued on Page 42)

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

"PROSPERITY AND DEPRESSION

An important publication of the League of Nations entitled "Prosperity and Depression" prepared by Professor Gottfried Von Haberler—on behalf of the Economic Intelligence Service of the League—is now available for the public. This book, written by an economist of international reputation, deals with one of the most important technical problems in the whole economic field—that of business cycles and the recurrence of periods of prosperity and depression.

The book is the first stage in an enquiry by the Economic Intelligence Service of the League into this problem. Its objects are to analyse existing theories of the business cycle and consider how far they are self-consistent, to find out what grounds they have in common and where they are incompatible, to eliminate certain hypothesis which are untenable, to show where further research is needed to clear up obscure points. The analysis of these theories shows that a much greater harmony on certain important points between writers of different schools of thought exists than the superficial observer might believe—the natural tendency being for writers to emphasise differences rather than stress points of agreement. Having thus cleared the ground, the author is in a position to attempt a synthesis and development of the existing theories in so far as they can be synthesised, at the same time indicating points where it is not yet possible to formulate definite explanations. The next stage in the investigation of the Economic Intelligence Service will be the application as far as possible of quantitative tests to the various hypotheses and explanations which have been put forward.

The book thus falls into two distinct parts. Part 1. gives in six chapters a systematic analysis of the principal theories. To facilitate comparison, the theories are examined as far as possible under the following heads: general characteristics; explanation of upswing (prosperity); explanation of the upper turning point (or crisis); explanation of the down-swing (depression); explanation of the lower turning point (revival); reasons given for recurrence, periodicity, etc., international complications.

The main theories dealt with in these six chapters are those which explain the cycle as due to variations in the flow of money; various types of over-investment theories (emphasising mainly the tendency to over-develop industries producing capital goods); under-consumption or over-saving theories; psychological theories; harvest theories.

Part II attempts a synthesis and development of existing theories; it does not claim to give an entirely new theory, the purpose being rather to evolve order out of the conflict of views and to present a synthesis which may secure agreement between schools of thought. The author believes that a general theory can be evolved which will be of practical value in explaining the most important aspects of the business cycle. He discusses the definition and measurement of the business cycle, then analyses the mechanism of the process of expansion and contraction and examines the turning points in the cycle (the crisis and the revival)., He takes the view that any economic system organised on the lines of our present individualistic money-price economy is liable to cumulative processes of expansion and contraction, particularly on account of the fluctuating profitability of investment. Stress is laid, however, on certain aggravating factors such as cost-rigidities and monetary instability.

The final chapter is devoted to the international aspects of the trade cycle, an attempt being made here to combine two branches of modern economic theory which up till now have been developed on separate lines.

Despite the difficulties of the subject, the book will prove to be of interest even to those who are not familiar with the general literature on the subject.

URDU PERIODICALS

URDU (Aurangabad)—The issue for the second quarterly of the year opens with a lecture by Garcin de Tassy delivered in 1870. It is more or less an exhaustive review of all the educational, literary and religious activities of the Hindustani-speaking Indians during the previous year and affords a very interesting reading. In this lecture mention is also made of the Hindi-Urdu controversy which appears to be at its height in those days. The lecturer, who does not hide his sympathy for Urdu, takes to task all such persons as want to popularise Sanskritised Hindi at the expense of Hindustani. In this connection the lecturer mentions such papers as aimed at popularishing a lingua franca for India which could be understood by all irrespective of the fact whether it was written in Persian or Devanagri script. The next important article is the one in which professor C. N Joshi refers in detail to the valuable contribution made by the Musalmans to the Marathi language, and reviews all the important works written by the Musalmans, past and present. In this connection the writer calls upon the Musalmans of Maharashtra to further enrich the Marathi language by their writings just as Messrs. Amin and Bhaldar have done in days of old. Mr. Fazl Ahmad Karim writes a very scholarly book on the ode-writing in Persian of which the first instalment appears in this issue. It is very exhaustive and bound to be of great value to the students of Persian in general and lovers of "Ghazal" in particular. The presidential address delivered by Maulvi Abdul Haq at the session of the All-India Muslim Educational Conference held at Aligarh in April last, is reproduced in toto in this number He refers to the popularity of Hindustani even in the early part of the nineteenth century and quotes authorities to prove that this language alone is the common heritage of both the Hindus and the Musalmans. He strongly repudiates the opinion held by certain persons that it was Sir Saiyed Ahmad Khan who was responsible for starting the Hindi-Urdu controversy because of his opposition to the Indian National Congress, and remarks that the controversy was in existence long before the Congress came into being. The address closes with an appeal to all the lovers of Urdu (Hindustani) to do all that lies in their power, to further its cause.

SCIENCE (Aurangabad)—The issue for the 3rd quarter of the year opens with a scholarly article dealing with the earth in the light of modern science. In another article Dr. Haider Ali throws light on the various improvements made in the art of surgery in all its branches and in this connection describes the requirements which go to make a good surgeon. Another article explains the process of making petrol from coal. Its writer remarks that time is not far off when India will have to make petrol from coal like Germany and other advanced countries. Mr. Tara Chand describes some of the discoveries like chloroform, saccharine, etc., which were accidentally made and rightly states that humanity at large is driving innumerable benefits from them all. Dr. N. G. Chatterji refers to the great possibilities for the industry of making otto de rose in India and opines that it can be easily made a paying concern. The pages devoted to "Ma'lumat" (scientific information) are as usual very informative.

NUR (Jullunder City)—It is a newly started magazine and contains articles of religious, literary moral and social character. Some of the articles deal with various industries and trades. Although it appears to be chiefly meant for the Musalmans, yet non-Muslims can also be equally benefitted. The annual subscription is Re. 1.

JAWAHARLAL IN BURMA

Jawaharlal's Burma Tour, by Rameshnath Rangnath Gautam, printed at the Brahmadesha Press, Rangoon. Price Re. 1-0-0.

Mr. R. R. Gautam (Gharekhan) is a journalist of standing at Rangoon, and therefore, seized, with a journalist's eye, at once upon Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's recent travels in Burma, (in May 1937) as a good "copy". He has set down each and every public movement of the Panditji, up and down Burma, in a style, which is chatty and simple, and because of that one faces as if one been present at and observing with one's own eye, the various events narrated in the book, Jawaharlal's impulsive nature, straight talk, large heart frankness and all the other traits are brought out very well. Illustrations add to the interestingness of the narrative. We are glad that a permanent record in Gujarati would thus be preserved of Panditji's tour, as it was made successful mostly through the efforts and purse of the Gujaratis of Burma

K.

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ART NOTES AND EVENTS

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

Artists And Writers—And, The Shape of Things To Come—"The Battle-Front Is Everywhere"—"The Artist Must Take Sides"—"The Challenge Must Be Taken Up"—Says Paul Robeson—Emil Ludwig Warns—"The Flood Is Mounting"—P. E. N.'s International Aims—And, the Local Group—Our Visitors And The Young Intellectuals—The P. E. N.'s Facts—And Partisanship—The "Triveni" Discovers "Great Aesthetes"—And Illogical Ardour.

Sketch:— —:By KANU DESAI.

Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru's encouragement of the Soviet Posters Art Exhibition emphasised the necessity of the graphic arts as an instrument of national reconstruction.

Artists and writers mould the shape of things to come. And, the world to-day is linked not less by the community of ideas and social objectives than by the more obvious rattling of the means of communication and transport. Paul Robeson, the world-famous Negro artiste, addressing a crowded London audience, some months ago, declared his faith in the social responsibilities and function of the artist and the writer of to-day. He said: "Every artist, every scientist, must decide now where he stands. He has no alternative. There is no standing above the conflict on Olympian heights. There are no impartial observers ....Through the propagation of false ideas of racial and national superiority, the artist, the scientist the writer is challenged. The struggle invades the formerly cloistered halls of our universities and other seats of learning. The battle-front is everywhere. There is no sheltered rear. The challenge must be taken of. Time does not wait. The course of history can be changed, but not halted. Fascism fights to destroy the culture which Society has created: created through pain and suffering, through desperate toil, but with unconquerable will and lofty vision....What matters a man's vocation or profession? Fascism is no respector of persons

Degradation Of My People

The artist must take sides. He must elect to fight for freedom or for slavery. I have made my choice I had no alternative. The history of the capitalist era is characterised by the degradation of my people.... Again, I say the true artist cannot hold himself aloof."

Artists As "Hired Minstrels"

Emil Ludwig, another leader of international thought, disturbed the "Elysian fields" of the fourteenth International Congress of P. E. N. Clubs and its Platonic realm with speaking, as he said, "in a more substantial and bitter manner." It is quite possible, he added with legitimate sarcasm, "that some of you will rather keep silent about this question, and that others may look on us as destitute brothers whose lamentations are troublesome. I would tell you: We do not ask for anything but as we are dealing with the social function of writers, it seems to me an enormity that in a great country which formerly was perhaps the most cultured in the world, the writer should have been divorced from his functions, that he should have been abused to the rank of a bureaucrat or of a hired minstrel....

"The Paradise Of Spirit"

To each Congress there come delegates who pretend that the P. E. N. Clubs have nothing to do with politics, and that we must limit ourselves to academic discussions of a professional character.... We are requested always to remain in the paradise of spirit. Allow me to assert that quite soon these beautiful gardens will be surrounded, in other countries as well, by machine-guns whose muzzles will certainly not point outwards. "The flood is," he warned, "mounting up. The present fate of German writers may to-morrow be yours. From one Congress to the other we see how the number of countries subjected to censorship has increased. If we happen to meet once again before the coming war, that number will be even greater.... Our next Congress will probably have to meet in a small and unknown island of Oceania which future historians will call the supreme refuge of intelligence."

Are Indian Writers Untouched?

Is it reasonable, if it is possible, to suppose that the rising generation of artists and writers in India have been left uncommunicated and unstirred by these warnings and the challenging spirit of their social objectives? It is neither reasonable nor possible. It may be that they have not made themselves sufficiently articulate by effective organisation. The slackening vigour and interest of the "Progressive" writers may be an unfortunate incident. But these incidents are tentative, evil, necessities of growth. They do not imply, as they cannot imply, the disappearance or non-existence of the spirit of revolt which quite definitely stirs them.

Our Visitors And Representatives

It may be that events like the visit of Dr. Amiya C. Chakravarty "our representative at the Fifteenth P. E. N. Congress in Paris" have evoked no inquiries from them. It may be that they have taken Sir Radhakrishnan's philosophic contributions to world affairs with customary passivity. That is, however, no index to the dynamic impulses that stir their minds. The visit of Rev. Wilmot to mention only a recent event has indicated how our visitors have lagged far behind the realities, social and cultural objectives that the younger generation, alert and in contact with international thoughts and events, have learnt to seek, work for and shape. Rev. Wilmot's appeal was, naturally, not more than what one would expect from a stranger. It was not meant, perhaps, to be more than that.

Dr. Syud Hussein's visit was also indicative of the changes that are taking place in the ideas of the younger generation that has learnt to discount the entanglements of religiosity.

It may be, as Emil Ludwig observed, that others may look on the intellectual, social and cultural needs of the young as "destitute brothers whose lamentations are troublesome."

Social Objectives. Not Personalities

But these refuse to be avoided and, rightly, insist that there are objectives and standards different from those of ascetic detachment which the elderly generation so devotedly cultivate. These, not personalities, decide their esteem as well as judgment. And the difference must now be clearly understood by those who aspire to intellectual and cultural leadership.

Cloudy Generalisations Is Passport To "Indian" Culture

An esteemed friend, devoted to Indian culture and not given to demonstrative publicity, has drawn my attention to the article in the current number of the local P. E. N. which describes Syt. D. B. Kalelkar as "an aesthetic of keen sensitiveness and perception" and writes to suggest that I "may have something to say in this connection." All I need to say in this particular case is that such pathological examples of the etherial attitude in politics would be assigned to Liberals and in industry and economics it would be regarded as comic unintelligence. But in art and culture we have a vast refuge open for those who, like Syt. D. B. Kalelkar, consider all specific knowledge of art superfluous and his devoted admirers see in cloudy philosophic generalisation "keen sensitiveness and perception."

My friend, and those who are watching the activities of the local P. E. N. ought, however, to know that that is not the only manifestation of the intellectual danger which threatens our self-satisfied group of the P. E. N.

Gratuitous Advice And Imaginary Statements

It may be seen in the kindly editorial advice which the P. E. N. gratuitously dispensed to its readers in August last. Speaking about the forthcoming Congress exhibition at Haripura the journal quotes with devoted approval the certificate which Syt. Mahadev Desai issued for the benefit of the readers of the "Harijan"—the certificate that Syt. Nandlal Bose was "not a Bengal artist, but he is an Indian artist", implying that he was an All-India representative of the needs and aspirations of all the provinces of the country. The facts that challenge that position have been more than once recounted in these columns. They have remained to this day undisputed. It was, therefore, an extremely gratuitous advice and strange editorial attitude for the P. E. N. to adopt. Either the journal knew the facts or it did not. If it did, it should have offered reasons for its conclusions.

Song Of The Successful Rotarian Creed

If it did not, discreet silence would have been the better part of valour. I have spoken of the intellectual danger which threatens the future of the local P. E. N. That danger is manifest in the tendency increasingly apparent, of writing round and sheltering behind successful names—another version of the Rotarian creed. It would guarantee the establishment of the atmosphere in the P. E. N. of the "amiable and innocuous" which its General Secretary Mr. Herman Ould, would resent and certainly seems to deplore.

The "Triveni" Discovers "Great Aesthetics"

Another example of the same devitalising tendency to minstrelship may be seen manifest in the "Triveni" editorial which has stumbled against unknown facts and incredible logic in its anxiety to be, as Mr. Ould would suggest, amiable to eminent Congressmen. The "Triveni" has found that on every (Congress) Cabinet there are Ministers deeply interested" in 'Fine Arts.' Some of the Congress "leaders" are, the "Triveni" informs, "great aesth-

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NATURE STUDIES: Stories Of Animal Life

SAVITRI THE BUTTERFLY

A Story Of Martyrdom

(BY J. S. SEQUEIRA)

Savitri was the butterfly's name and it suited her well for her character. For the good actions in her previous life she had been raised in the present life one stage higher. One day while seeking food, she saw a tiny fly in distress and in rescuing the little thing met with a sad accident. However, she had the satisfaction of putting the little thing out of danger. Her own misfortune, therefore, she didn't mind much.

At night however, great was the grief of her lord to learn of what had happened. He did not find fault with her, however, but commended her for her unselfish action. "It, is noble to die," he said, "doing good. As to my unbearable loss, it will not last long. I will die soon after you I would have died along with you, but then I want to give you a chance of dying as a wife with a husband living, the merit of which is no less great than that of immolating oneself on the husband's funeral pyre. What to do with the eggs you are carrying in your body is my only anxiety."

"I shall have to lay them immature," said Savitri, "and perish in the attempt. Living flesh is the best place, but who will be so good as to lend his body for the purpose? Stealthily I will never do it." Her husband agreed that their discharge from living body into living body by immediate contact was the only way to preserve and develop them; in other words, they should be deposited into some animal to grow and thrive there as parasites.

They made a rapid survey of all the animals; first, the back-boned, and then the non-vertebrates, but something or other came in the way until Savitri thought of their friend, the fat caterpillar at the big banyan tree yonder. Such an amount of fat he had. In fact, he was all fat. He was likely to grant their request. They were in the habit of carrying him some honey daily. He was very fond of that delicacy.

Caterpillar's Heroic Sacrifice

Next morning the work was done most satisfactorily. The caterpillar was too willing to lend his fat body for the purpose of preserving the eggs to hatch and grow into lovely butterflies. "You just carry me between you," he said, "to the place you have chosen. I shall be ready just in a minute or two. My one single life I shall gladly sacrifice for the many lives of your yet unborn family."

The carrying of the fat fellow to the place chosen proved rather a difficult matter. Savitri caught hold of him by the head; her husband by the tail flying backward, which Savitri could not well do.

No time was lost to begin the operation. Savitri bored holes in her friend's body, depositing an egg in each. The caterpillar stood the pain most heroically. Hardly had the last egg been laid, than Savitri fell down dead and her husband followed her. The caterpillar now became the sole custodian of their future progeny, so he took the greatest care of himself lest by accident he should bring disaster on Savitri's eggs. A noble fellow indeed!

Intense was the grief the caterpillar felt for the loss of his two friends. He himself would have followed them to the grave, as many persons have done on the loss of a dear relation or friend, had it not been for the eggs he had been given charge of. Oh! what torture he felt as the eggs kept growing and were finally hatched. Many a time had the thought come into his mind to put an end to his life, but he nobly withstood the desire.

The Consummation

Great was the satisfaction the fellow felt when at length all the substance in his body having been consumed, out crept one by one the numerous family of the old butterflies. The caterpillar's life-work was now accomplished; so, calling the little butterflies together and telling them the history of themselves and their parents, the old caterpillar crept back laboriously to his old house at the foot of the old banyan tree.

Hardly had he rested after unutterable exhaustion, than he heard two sounds, calling out his name. Who could it be? Nearer and nearer came the sounds, when he saw two birds high up in the air, who mysteriously enough bore very strong resemblance to Savitri and her husband. They told him they had been changed into birds as a reward for the good work of their past lives and that they had come now to thank him for all that he had suffered for their sake and to assist him at his death. Hearing these words the old caterpillar died from the very intensity of joy.

Mussolini and Hitler watch the march-past of German troops at Berlin during the former's visit to Germany.

HOW VAGH RAJ CAME BY HIS DEATH

The Dragon In The Well

After a long and bitter struggle among the various claimants, Vagh Raj succeeded at last and become king. Of his worthiness to fill the exalted office of the king of the forest there could be no question and as to his prowess he had shown it full well by defeating his adversary in single combat, though both were equally matched in strength and size. There could be no question, therefore, about his skill and courage.

Success had at first made Vagh Raj humble, a rather unusual affair, but it was the humility of the demon king, Ravana of Lanka—it was so short-lived. Soon His Majesty went to the other extreme, an unusual perverseness urging him on till at length his pride simply overstepped all bound. This caused much grief to Minister Fox, who was an accomplished administrator and in fact all that could be desired.

Vagh Raj's pride reached its zenith when out of sheer wantonness he issued a decree that the animals should send him for prey by lot every day one, two, or more animals according to size on pain of a general slaughter in case of failure.

What was worse, the minister himself was appointed to carry out this work, so far below his office. There could be no question of remonstrance—blind obedience was expected. Every morning at break of day, therefore, the minister stood at the door of the animals chosen overnight to conduct them to the royal palace, other animals looking on, tears in eyes not knowing whose turn would come next. The scene was simply heart-rending, beyond the power of words to describe.

Minister Fox too had a good time of it so far as food was concerned—the animals pressing upon him a fat fowl or a couple of lovely fruits, so much did they like him. But freedom was what he wanted, freedom which is one's birthright. What wonder then that he should brood over his wrongs and study revenge on his cruel, ungrateful master. But he had to wait long before a chance came his way and that in the most unexpected manner.

II.

A cool, pleasant morning it was when Minister Fox was on his way to the royal palace to begin his round of duties. An unusual sound drew his attention, a sound coming from a dry well. Verily the goat that he had seen the previous day browsing on the leaves at the edge of the well had fallen down and was now pulling at the creepers on the side of the well to get out.

The minister's delight knew no bounds. Here was a godsent opportunity, the like of which may never return. He must make capital out of it. The tyrant must be taught a lesson by all means, happen what may.

His mind was soon made up. The details he planned on the way. It was all done with lightning speed. Panting and putting on a dreadful face as he approached the palace and with a ghastly look about him, he seemed unable to stand or speak and sank down to faint, looking as if his death was not far off.

It was some time before his Majesty recovered from his amazement and inquired into the cause of such terror, when with great difficulty the Fox blurted out all in pieces:—The well, the dragon, chased me—killing you first, jumped back—all horns, all teeth.

Gradually the meaning became clear to his Majesty, but what was he to think of it? An intruder in his territory had come to kill him. Nothing could be

(Continued On Page 40)

Sports Jottings From Here And There

HARMFUL EFFECTS OF COMMUNALISM IN SPORT

(BY J. C. MAITRA)

The direct and incessive attack against communalism in cricket which the Hon. Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, the Premier of Madras, made at the second anniversary of the Madras Cricket Association the other day, has sent some people in Bombay into hysterics. Their reason for it is all the greater because it is meant to annihilate totally their beloved Quadrangular or Pentangular as it would be now. Let me reproduce here what Rajagopalachari said, so that we may give his plea a fair consideration.

MADRAS PREMIER'S CHARGE

The Premier said that cricket was a good game and it taught them to be bold and patient; it developed a spirit of 'esprit de corps' among them, but the "Communal G.O." seemed to apply to the game. Dr. Subbaroyan had told them that the Quadrangular was the ruin of cricket in India; he (Dr. Subbaroyan) was the President of the Association and the speaker did not want to oppose him. He was at one with him that the Quadrangular was the ruin not only of Indian Cricket, but also of nationalism, of good feeling and brotherhood. They should give it up, whether played in Bombay, or Madras or elsewhere.

WHERE THE STING LIES

I realise that the sting of the attack is in the tail. If the Madras Ministers had condemned communalism in sport in general terms, few would have taken serious objections to it. But by saying that the Quadrangular was the ruin of Indian Cricket and that it should be abolished, they have served out home-truths which are most unpalatable to the upholders of our communal games. They have worked themselves up to a high pitch of righteous indignation and are out for the blood of the provincialist Ministers. They declare that these people are jealous of Bombay's leading position in Indian cricket and are, therefore trying to destroy it. They are emphatically of the opinion that communal cricket or sport does not create communal animosity or bitterness, but encourages communal amity and harmony, and may even solve the Indian communal problem.

FYZEE'S VIEWS

An anonymous writer has flaunted before us the opinion of A. A. A. Fyzee, the Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Cricket Association, in this respect. He is reported to have said: "It seems to me that the exhibition of unity and friendliness as cricket has fostered in this country and the Quadrangular Tournament has brought out in open manifestations, is bound to produce the best result in improving the relations between the two communities and perhaps our cricketers may yet be able to achieve what our politicians and leaders have signally failed to bring about."

A YEAR AGO

When and where Fyzee said this I do not know. But what I do know is that in the Nowroze Number of the "Kaisar-i-Hind" last year he wrote: "It is now clearly recognised by every one that the Quadrangular of Bombay is the most important Cricket Festival in India. It attracts the finest cricketing elements in the country and the standard of cricket produced compares favourably with County cricket in England. There is, however, one fatal defect in it, namely the element of communalism. 'And no amount of beating about the bush will ever convince me that communal cricket is the best form of cricket in India.' My position with regard to the Quadrangular can be stated shortly. So long as an alternative has not been found for it, Quadrangular cricket is essential to Bombay and for Indian Cricket. Find me the alternative, and I am prepared to scrap it."

THE ALTERNATIVE

Then he proceeded to suggest one alternative "with some degree of confidence.". "Let the Cricket Club of India or the Board of Control," he said, "take up the question of playing a Quadrangular in Bombay in the following manner:

North v. East (a) and
West v South (b)
Finals—Winners of (a) v. Winners of (b).

Then he went on to describe the composition of each of the Zones mentioned above and the method for managing the Tournament. I need not enter into these details here. The indisputable fact is that Fyzee advocated the abolition of the communal tournament only a year ago and nothing has happened since then to change his opinion.

TAIRSEE'S APOLOGIA

Next I must turn to L. R. Tairsee, the President of the Hindu Gymkhana, who has lost no time in rushing to the press to parade his views. He talks glibly about the levelling of castes among the Hindus through the Quadrangular, conveniently forgetting the fact that the Baloo brothers had a most gruelling time to get their claims to the captaincy of the Hindus recognised. I should like to remind Tairsee that in the year 1922 the Baloo brothers were compelled to stay away from the Quadrangular at Poona and the captaincy of the Hindu team was thrust upon the late Dr. N. G. Prabhakar. The Hindus were badly beaten when they should have won easily. I was then constrained to propose a vote of censure against the Hindu Selection Committee at the next Annual General meeting. This had the desired effect Vithal being elected Captain of the Hindus next year. What I wish to emphasise here is that if the Tournament was played on non-communal lines the claims of the Baloo brothers would have been recognised earlier and without any ado.

AN INVITATION

In this connection I should like to point out that nowhere in India, with the exception of Bombay, games were played on communal lines, nor were clubs formed in their colour. But with the increasing popularity of the Quadrangular this form of competition has come into vogue in different parts of the country. And the result has been disastrous to communal harmony and peace. I invite Tairsee to pay a visit to Calcutta when the Calcutta Football League is on and watch a game between the Manomedan Sporting and East Bengal or Mohan Bagan from the four or eight-anna stands. He will then have some idea of injury the communalism has done to sport. And it is this aspect of communal sport which the Madras Ministers have emphasized While it may be true that the Bombay Quadrangular has been free from such disgraceful scenes the fact remains that it has given encouragement to communal clashes in other parts of the country.

TAIRSEE'S METAMORPHOSIS

The wonder of wonders is that Tairsee was himself a vehement opponent of the Quadrangular Tournament a few years ago. In the Congress Number of the "Bombay Chronicle' in 1931 he strongly opposed all games on communal lines. I distinctly remember having jeered him for his inconsistency in the columns of the "Chronicle." For the President of a communal institution to advocate abolition of sport on communal lines was like a person talking with his tongue in his cheek, I said. I invited him to throw open the doors of his Gymkhana to all communities as a first step. He, in his turn, asked me to persuade the members of his Gymkhana to do so. Since then there has been a complete metamorphosis in the old man. He has become a communalist of the first waters and takes pride in the fact. He is pleased to remind us that the other Gymkhanas are equally communal. His latest argument appears to be that if we all become intensely communal in our outlook and dealings, nationalism will come by itself!

SIR CHUNILAL MEHTA'S LEAD

To say that the other provinces are very jealous of great popularity of our Quadrangular and are therefore asking for its abolition is utter nonsense. No less a person than Sir Chunilal V. Mehta advocated its suppression nearly a decade ago in the first issue of the "Sportsman." Surely he knew what he was talking about! So why drag in the prop of provincial jealousy to bolster up a rotten case? Nobody in his senses would grudge Bombay her premier position in Indian Cricket, were she to maintain it for the benefit of the game in India as a whole.

The rest of India have paid their tribute to her by locating the Cricket Club of India in this City. It is upto Bombay now to show her gratefulness by helping the successful running of the Inter-Provincial Tournament and by the inauguration of the Zone Quadrangular as mentioned above. Those who have the real interest of Indian Cricket and Indian Nationalism at heart, would endeavour their utmost to bring in a new era in this country ere long. long.

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Indian Shipping Must Be In Indian Hands

It Is Necessary To Break Political Domination In Larger Economic Interests

BOMBAY, Oct. 13.

The attention of Mr. Walchand Hirachand, Chairman of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., being drawn to the allegations made by Mr. Reid, Chairman of the Bombay Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. at the last Annual General Meeting of the Company regarding the undesirable competition on the Konkan Coast and the necessity of an early enquiry by the Government of India in that connection Mr. Walchand gave his views to a representative of the United Press.

COUNTRY'S REAL DEMAND.

Mr. Walchand observed that there was a universal and persistent demand in the country specially during the last 20 years that India should have an adequate mercantile marine which should mean Indian shipping owned, managed and controlled by Indians themselves. The Indian Mercantile Marine Committee had also come to the same conclusion that the development of Indian shipping meant ships "the ownership and controlling interests of which were predominently Indian", while the Government themselves had declared in the Assembly that they wanted to see Indian Shipping established and run "through Indian agencies and through the instrumentality of Indian capital."

Mr. Walchand added that the meaning and implications of Indian shipping were therefore quite clear and he was consequently doing his utmost to help the realisation of the objective accepted by his countrymen that the entire direction, management and controlling interests of Indian shipping should be in the hands of the nationals of the country. India's shipping policy should be based on this fundamental principle which was essential not only in the economic interests of the country but also for its political emancipation.

REAL CHARACTER OF BOMBAY STEAM.

Continuing Mr. Walchand stated that at the beginning of this year when the Directors of the Indian Co-operative Navigation and Trading Co. Ltd. a purely Indian concern in every sense of the term, which had struggled for existence for nearly 28 years and the shareholders of which patronise this Company as its passengers, appealed to him regarding their financial difficulties, he requested the other truly Indian shipping Company which had also come into the field to assist this real Swadeshi enterprise and manage its affairs. As that proposal did not materialise, the Scindia Company in consonance with their policy to help shipping owned, managed and controlled by Indians, a policy which they had consistently followed hitherto as exemplified in their assistance to the Bengal Burma Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., also agreed to render financial assistance to this old Indian concern known as "Maji Agbot" so that it might not disappear from Indian waters owing to uneconomic competition. It was this national view-point, said Mr. Walchand, which induced him to take an active interest in this trade served by the two Swadeshi Indian concerns which had however to face the rivalry of another concern that was really controlled, managed and directed by a British firm.

APPEAL TO INDIANS.

Proceeding, Mr. Walchand added that he would appeal to Indians that they should only patronise concerns owned, controlled and managed by Indians themselves even if they might have to put up with some little inconvenience or to forego some additional facilities which the concerns controlled by foreigners, was now compelled to give just as patriotic Indians put on Khaddar even if it was not as soft and smooth as Lancashire cloth He would make this appeal not only in the larger economic interest of India but in order to break the political domination of India which had entrenched itself behind British economic exploitation and which was impeding the political advancement of India as exemplified by the attitude of the Clive Street towards the constitutional deadlock a few months ago.

Mr. Walchand remarked that the non-Indian Company on this run had begun to look into the comforts and conveniences of the passengers only after the two other Swadeshi concerns had shown them the way in that direction. Moreover, if 90 per cent. of the capital and 80 per cent. of the Directorate of the Company is, as has been alleged, really in the hands of Indians, there can be no justification for a non-Indian firm to direct, manage and control its affairs with the capital belonging to the nationals of the country. It is really this direction and control which go with the management that vitally matters in the larger economic life of India and all that the Scindia Company has done at my request is to prevent, by timely help, the true Swadeshi Indian shipping company from being wiped out of existence by companies managed and controlled by foreigners.

In conclusion, Mr. Walchand observed that if the Indian elements of all these concerns carrying on trade on the Konkan coast looked at the problem of development of Indian shipping from this broad view-point repeatedly emphasised by the Indian commercial community, it would not at all be difficult to eliminate any uneconomic competition prevailing in that trade. The concern which is now controlled and managed by a British firm was not long ago in the hands of Indians themselves and if that concern return into the hands of Indians themselves and is managed and controlled by Indians, as it might ll be, it would be a comparatively simple matter to eliminate undesirable competition. It is essential not to lose sight of the fundamental issues involved in this competition of shipping companies so that the underlying objective viz. the development of Indian shipping controlled and managed by the nationals of this country might be effectively and speedily furthered.

PROTEST AGAINST MANAGER'S BAN

Masani Urges B. D. D. Chawl Tenants To Organise

Mr. M. R. Masani presided over a largely attended public meeting on the Fergusson Road on Friday evening, when resolutions were passed protesting against the notice served by the manager of the B. D. D. Chawls at Worli on the Secretary of the Worli Young Men's Association and supporting the resolution of Mr. Yusuf Meherally in the Corporation for the repair of the Tulsi Pipe Road, for which a demand had been made by the people about a year ago.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Bombay Tenants League and among the speakers were Mr. Purushottam Tricumdas, Secretary of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party, Mr. Varaskar and Mr. L. G. Pradhan.

NEED OF ORGANISATION

Mr. Masani, in the course of his speech, referred to the decision of the Municipal Corporation to present address to the Congress Ministry. That was good. He, however, pointed out that the coming of a Congress Ministry, in the present circumstances, would not mean the end of all trouble for workers and tenants. Their welfare and redress of grievances depended on their organised strength and on the amount of pressure they were able to bring on the Ministry.

Mr. Masani said that the time had come for introduction of suitable measures for the reduction and control of rents in the city. The Congress Socialists in the Corporation were moving in the matter and he hoped that the Party would have the support of all tenants in their efforts.

Sir Wazir Hasan's Reply To League

No Resignation From Congress

Only Political Organisation Above Communal Considerations

LUCKNOW: Oct. 16.

The Associated Press understands on good authority that Sir Wazir Hassan has decided not to resign from the Indian National Congress.

It will be recalled that at last night's sitting of the Council of the All-India Muslim League, when Sir Sher Mohd Khan's resolution, regarding the disciplinary action against Sir Wazir Hasan was being discussed. Some members of the Council suggested that Sir Wazir Hasan might be given time to reconsider his position and the Council after hearing him, might give its decision.

It is learnt, however that the President overruled the suggestion and said that the resolution removing the name of Sir Wazir Hasan from the League be passed forthwith

Finally it was decided that the resolution should not be published, or given effect to, until Sir Wazir Hasan had sent a further written statement to the President by three in the evening to-day, failing which his name be deemed to have been removed from the roll of the Council and the League. Pending this, however Sir Wazir Hasan was not to participate in the meetings of the Council. The Subjects Committee and the open session of the League

The statement expected of him was that he would intimate to the Council that he had resigned from the Indian National Congress, but as the Associated Press understands that Sir Wazir Hasan has no intention of resigning from the Congress. His point of view, it is understood, is that the Congress is the only political body above communal considerations and is fighting the battle of freedom.

JOIN CONGRESS.

In his opinion, which he has repeatedly expressed, the so-called safeguards of minorities must follow and not proceed the consummation of the struggle for freedom.

Sir Wazir Hassan also thinks that the All-India Muslim League and the Mussalmans of India generally can join the Congress in this struggle without sacrificing the interests of minorities, if any.

The Associated Press is also informed that Sir Wazir Hassan is sending his promised statement to the President of the All-India Muslim League on the lines indicated above.—A. P.

WHY YAKUB HUSSAIN WAS EXPELLED

LUCKNOW, Oct. 16.

Full details of the Moslem League Council debate regarding Mr. Yakub Hussan are now available. It is stated that a resolution was moved at the meeting of the League Council last evening to the effect that Mr. Yakub Hussan's name be removed from the list of the Members of the League, for "disloyalty to the policy and programme of the League in his activities, propaganda, utterances and acceptance of Ministry in the Congress Government of Madras."

YAKUB HUSSAN'S STATEMENT

Mr. Yakub Hussan, who was present at the meeting, explained that he had committed no act of disloyalty to the League, and had never carried any propaganda against it. He had, however, issued two statements, in which he had advocated strengthening of the League by removing it from the control of reactionaries. He had also stated that he did not approve of the recent policy adopted by the League of maintaining purely Muslim groups in the Provincial Legislatures. He further stated that he did not contest the last election on the Muslim League ticket. But on the Congress ticket. He, however, did not oppose any Muslim League candidate. Mr. Yakub Hussan further told the Council that he did not think it wrong for a Muslim League member, who did not stand on the League ticket, to join any party other than that of the League. He came to Lucknow to try to convince the Members of the League that in the best interests of the country and the Mussalmans, the latter should join the Congress and exert their influence in the Councels of the Congress. He considered it highhandedness on the part of the Council of the League that he should not be allowed to remain in the League and use its platform for his appeal to the Muslim community.

A number of members of the Council are reported to have been impressed by the explanation of Mr. Yakub Hussan with the result that an amendment was moved to the effect that Mr. Yakub Hussan be permitted to resign his membership of the League. This amendment was lost, and the original resolution was carried.—A. P.

LEAGUE UNIONIST ENTENTE

LAHORE, Oct. 15.

Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan's statement at the Muslim League's council meeting has been read here with a certain amount of surprise as it came to be known in the Punjab for the first time today. There appears to have been no talks previously on the subject in any quarters.

The question, however, arises as to what will be the relation of the Muslim League with the newly created Muslim Leaguers in the Unionist Party. Will they be influenced on all questions by the Muslim League, just as the A.I.C.C. is guiding Congress Ministries? If that results, what will be the attitude of about a dozen Hindu Unionists under Sir Chhoturam. Sir Chhoturam informed the Associated Press that he had not thoroughly considered the full implications of the statement.

On his return Sir Sikander Hyat Khan will undoubtedly explain the whole position to his colleagues and not until then will be gauged the repercussions if any, of his decision. It is likely, however, that practically all the 105 or so Muslim Unionists will accept the advice of Sir Sikandar and sign the creed of the League (though in the last general election only two League candidates were successful) and also that there will be no change in the present Ministry.—A.P.

LEAGUE AND PROJA PARTY

Muslim Members Free To Join Former, Says Premier Haq

LUCKNOW, Oct. 16.

The Hon. Mr. Huq, Premier of Bengal, in a statement to the Associated Press says that the Proja Party, of which he is the leader, is a non-communal organisation for the economic uplift of the masses of India, and that it must continue to function both inside and outside the Legislature as before. As, however, there does not appear to be any conflict between the programme of the Proja Party and that of the Muslim League in anyway, there can be no objection to the Muslim members of his party joining the League and taking part in its activities for the advancement of the community and the country as a whole

For this reason, said the Bengal Premier, he would advise every Mussalman to join the League.—A.P.

UNIONIST LEAGUE AGREEMENT

How Party Will Stand In Punjab

LUCKNOW, Oct. 16.

Sir Wazir Hassan in addressing a public meeting this evening on Independence.

Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, Premier of the Punjab, is leaving for Lahore to-day by the Calcutta Mail in a statement to the Press, explaining the implications of the Sikandar-Jinnah agreement, he says that so far as the Punjab is concerned the position of the parties will remain unaltered by the Agreement. However, those Muslim members of the Unionist Party, who are not members of the Muslim League will be advised to join the League if they so desire.

POSITION AT ELECTIONS

As regards bye-elections or the next general election, the position created by the Agreement will be that the Muslim members, who will contest the elections on the League ticket, will have to give an undertaking that they will join the Unionist Party on being elected, and that they will naturally have the support of the Unionist Party. It is, therefore, clear that so far as the alignment or arrangement of parties in the Punjab is concerned, there will be no change at all. The decision of the Punjab members of All-India Muslim League should have the effect of strengthening the League as an All-India body and thus make its position stronger in the All-India sphere, and give it the character of representing Muslim thought in India as a whole.

ALTERNATIVE SCHEME

In regard to Federation, it is learnt that Sir Sikandar was opposed to the League passing a negative resolution. He urged, and urged successfully, that the League should present India with an alternative scheme, which might be acceptable not only to Mussalmans but to other sections of the people of India. On his suggestion a Sub-Committee is being set up to examine and frame an alternative scheme of Federation.

Yakub Hussan Sounds Warning

Campaign Of Hatred By Muslim League Against Congress Deplored

LUCKNOW, Oct. 16.

"I have resolved to devote all my spare time to the service of Islam and the Moslem community. This I intend doing by organising Indian Mussalmans on healthier lines of harmony and goodwill towards their fellow nationals in India" said the Hon. Mr. Yakub Hussan, in a statement to the Associated Press.

Mr. Yakub Hussan greatly deprecated the campaign of hatred the Moslem League was carrying against the Congress and said that unless this campaign was checked in time, it will lead to a greater clevage between the two major communities of India, and result in a greater national disaster.

Mr. Yakub Hussan is leaving for Delhi to-morrow to study the plans and architectural design of the Council House at New Delhi for the purpose of building a Parliament House at Madras. He leaves Delhi for Madras on October 19.—A. P.

Mr. Phiroze Nazir's broadcast was not relayed on October 10. It will be relayed to-day, by Radio Normandie, London, at 11-15 a.m.

SILHOUETTE COMPETITION

Will Close On

20th October, 1937

Verdict In Nariman-Patel Case

Findings Not To Be Published

NARIMAN ACCEPTS JUDGMENT IN TOTO

Decides Not To Contest Executive Offices As Reparation

WARDHAGANJ: October 16.

Mahatma Gandhi has issued the following statement regarding the Nariman-Sardar Case:—

"I am glad to be able to place before the public a statement made by Mr. Nariman instead of a considered judgment, at which Mr. D. N. Bahadurji and I had independently arrived in the Nariman-Sardar case.

PAINFUL DUTY.

"It was a painful duty that I had undertaken, and then, at my instance and request, Mr. D. N. Bahadurji. But for his most valuable assistance and the extraordinary labour he put into the work, I might have, with the present state of my health, broken down under the burden. The evidence that was produced before me was voluminous. I read every line of it, but Mr. Bahadurji, to whom I transferred all the papers, not only read every line of the bulky papers, but took elaborate notes, read the law about the intricate case of the Election of 1934, and prepared the said judgment wholly independently of me."

THE VERDICT.

"It occupies fourteen foolscap sheets of close and condensed marshalling of facts and reasoning. He was good enough to come down to Shegaon with that judgment and pass the whole of Thursday with me. I then wrote a concurring note. I had hoped that Mr. Nariman would be with us on that day, but he was unable to come.

WHY NARIMAN'S STATEMENT?

"I then suggested that on his return to Bombay, Mr. Bahadurji should send for Mr. Nariman, show him his judgment and my concurring note and that if on the reading of them, Mr. Nariman could out of conviction accept both the judgment and my note and himself make a public statement, we should simply be satisfied with giving copies of our judgment to the parties, but withhold it from the public and let Mr. Nariman's take its place.

END OF CONTROVERSY

My suggestion commended itself to Mr. Bahadurji. On Thursday night, I sent Mr. Mahadev Desai to Bombay with my notes to meet Mr. Bahadurji and Mr. Nariman. Mr Nariman with his counsel went to Mr. Bahadurji's office and read our judgment and I am exceedingly happy to be able to place his statement before the public in the full hope that they and the press will forget the past bitter and unseemly controversy that had robbed the public activity in Bombay of its usual zest and joy."

"I congratulate Mr. Nariman upon his thoughtful and wholehearted confession. I owe a debt of deep gratitude to Mr. Bahadurji for his having shared the labours with me from a high sense of public duty and his unvaried affection for me"

Nariman's Statement

The following is the text of Mr. Nariman's statement:—

"I am grateful to Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. D. N. Bahadurji for having taken me into their confidence and shown me a copy of their findings and judgment in the inquiry made by them. I have studied them carefully and must accept them as findings arrived at by judges, who were judges of my choice and whom I have the privilege of regarding as my friends. It is open to them to publish their judgment but they have generously offered not to publish it, if I publicly declare that I am satisfied with their verdict. I accordingly do so and feel that in doing so I owe a statement to the public

I am convinced in the matter of the election of 1934 I neglected my duty as a responsible office-bearer of the Congress and gave some of my friends cause to feel that my neglect amounted to a grave breach of trust

EXPRESSES REGRET

In the matter of the election of the Leader of the Bombay Parliamentary Party in 1937, I am sorry to confess that I misjudged the general position and on the strength of statements made by some of the Legislators, I felt a grievance which I allowed my friends and a part of the Press to share with me. As a result considerable bitterness was aroused and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was even charged by a section of the Press with having acted through communal prejudice

I have publicly stated before and so now that this charge was entirely unfounded and whatever the Sardar did or did not do was from a sense of public duty. I am sorry that the agitation **should have taken a personal** aspect and even a communal aspect and that I should have been the cause of taking up so much of the time of Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Bahadurji over a grievance which the public have right to say was more fancied than real.

NARIMAN TO RETIRE

Having said this I feel I owe some kind of reparation to the public whom I have all these years claimed to serve. And in order that the confidence in me may be fully restored.

I deliberately declare my intention not to seek on the expiry of my term of those offices, re-election to all positions and places of trust that I now enjoy and my determination to serve the Congress and the public by being out of those offices in order that passions and bitterness may cease and peace and harmony may be restored.

K. F. NARIMAN.

15th October.

France Proposes Five Essentials

NON-INTERVENTION IN SPAIN

Soviet Plea To Lift Arms Embargo To Valencia

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Before nine nations represented on the Non-Intervention Committee meeting at the Foreign Office to-day, Signor Grandi, on behalf of Italy, put forward a new plan providing for the withdrawal of some volunteers from both sides.

Lord Plymouth and M. Corbin opened the meeting with their respective statements.

FIVE ESSENTIALS

M. Corbin said that his Government considered the speedy implementing of the following five points essential:—

The immediate withdrawal of volunteers.

Granting of certain belligerent rights after a commission had reported that the volunteers were being withdrawn from both sides satisfactorily.

The governments represented on the Committee should exercise their influence in Valencia and Salamanca, so that in a short time a number of volunteers should be withdrawn from either side, with the proportions being taken into account.

Arrangements should be made to ensure that there were no new departures to Spain, and

A system of control should be established on the lines of the Vandulm-Hemming report.

M. Corbin declared: "If the above points could not be realised France feels constrained to resume full liberty of action".

Lord Plymouth said that Britain fully supported the French proposals, and if an agreement was not reached. Britain would also have to consider resuming full liberty of action.

ITALY'S ATTITUDE

Signor Grandi and Baron von Ribbentrop followed with lengthy speeches, largely recapitulating the history leading to the present position. Signor Grandi said that Italy accepted the proposal of partial withdrawal of a certain number of volunteers, in equal quantity from both sides, as a substantial beginning of the application of the British plan and at the conditions fixed by the plan itself. Italy, therefore, suggested that the two parties to the conflict should be immediately approached in order to obtain their views to give the Committee a possibility of examining, as quickly as possible, the terms of procedure and conditions for implementing the proposal. He took the view that if Non-Intervention was to be effective, grant of belligerent rights should be accorded.

END NON-INTERVENTION

The Soviet Ambassador said that he was perfectly prepared to refer the proposals immediately to his Government, but he did not think that non-intervention could now be made a success and he personally considered that the solution should be to allow the Spanish Government to buy arms where she could get them.

The Sub-Committee adjourned, after a ninety minutes' sitting, until 4 p. m. on Tuesday, when the representatives are asked to have their instructions ready to enable them to start discussions on the French proposals.—Reuter.

Grand Mufti's Dash For Freedom

JERUSALEM, Oct. 16.

The Grand Mufti secretly left the Mosque of Omar in a dramatic dash in a motor launch to the Lebannon The Launch, however, miscalculated the position of the Lebanese coast, where a motor car was awaiting him, and was overhauled by a French coast-guard cutter.

An official boarded and examined the identity of the occupants and found a man garbed in "bedouin" attire whose papers proclaimed him as the Mufti. He was escorted to Beirut, where the Lebanese authorities requested him to leave the Republic, whereupon he went to Damascus this morning

150 minor Arab leaders and agitators were arrested in the past twelve hours in the main towns of Palestine. The railways' administration have to-day cancelled the afternoon and evening passenger and goods trains — Reuter's Special.

GERMAN PRESS DEPRECATES EDEN'S SPEECH

BERLIN, October 15.

The German Press comments unfavourably Mr. Eden's speech.

"Lokal Anzeiger" states that it is no good if before an important International Conference one side voices the views as if it wanted to enforce proposals by threats.—Reuter.

NO CIVIL LIBERTY IN INDIA!

Jawahar Indicts Imperialism

SPEECH TO LONDON CONFERENCE

New Constitution Hasn't Ended Old Regime

General Secretary, Indian Civil Liberties Union, Bombay, has released the following speech of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to be read at the Conference on "Civil Liberty in India" which meets at London to-day:—

"I send my greetings to this Conference which is being held in far London to consider the plight of the people of India. Every one knows that for many years past civil and personal liberties have been crushed in India, but many people imagine that with the coming of the new Constitution a new era has dawned in India and civil liberties flourish here now. It is necessary therefore to realise what the present state of affairs is in India.

NO OPEN CONFLICT YET

The new Constitution came to us not only unwanted and unasked for, but fiercely objected to by the people of India. We saw in no marked advance to freedom, but an attempt to hold us in check and bind us down to British Imperialism and its satellites in India. What was called provincial autonomy was bad enough, but far worse was the proposed Federation. The Congress won overwhelmingly in the elections and, after prolonged debate, we decided to accept office and form Ministries in a number of provinces. We did so in order to strengthen ourselves to fight the new Constitution and, in particular, to resist the federal part of it. Before we accepted office we made it clear that we could not put up with the interference of the Governors in regard to the so-called safeguards. Although no clear and definite assurances were given to us in this behalf, the controversy on this issue and the reluctance of the Congress to accept office under these limitations, has made it difficult for the Governors to exercise all the powers that the Act gives them. They realise that to do so would be to invite conflict which will result in the suspension of the Constitution. Thus the Congress Ministries have had a freer hand than they might otherwise have had. But it must be remembered that the safeguards and special powers are there and they hinder the work of the Congress Ministries in numerous ways. This hindrance is very real though it has not so far taken the shape of open conflict.

MARKED CHANGE

The acceptance of Ministerial office by Congress in six provinces, and later in one more province, brought about a rapid and marked change in all these provinces. The change was especially noticeable in regard to civil liberties. The bans imposed by the Government on hundreds of organisations were removed, a large number of political prisoners were released, securities taken from newspapers were returned, the continuous shadowing of and spying on people engaged in public work became less obvious. Public meetings and demonstrations were not interfered with. It seemed as if a heavy burden had been taken away and people in towns and villages alike breathed more freely. They felt to some extent as if they had waken up from a nightmare. The change was marked and could be observed and felt everywhere in these seven provinces. And it was far from complete and numerous hinderances on the ordinary rights of citizenship remained. The new Provincial Governments could not go as far as they wanted to because of the difficulties raised by the Governors and the Governor-General, as well as by the permanent services, which had been bred up in the old tradition. Red tape and numerous references to various authorities delayed progress. On either side there was a desire to avoid conflicts if they could be avoided.

CIVIL LIBERTIES

In the past encroachments on civil liberties had been of various kinds. Those due to the provincial Governments could be largely removed by the new Congress Governments in the provinces. But the provincial ministries were powerless in the face of the Central Government's encroachments. These continue in full measure, as well as many others which, though provincial, were intimately connected with the Central Government's policy. This applies to the banning of the Communist Party and all other organisations and trade unions which were supposed to have a Red colour. It applies to books which are banned or refused entry under the Sea Customs Act. This banning and stoppage of books has long been a public scandal in India. The scandal continues. The censoring of correspondence seems to continue still in the same old way even in the provinces where Congress ministries are functioning. There have been instances of the correspondence of a Provincial Prime Minister being watched and censored. A question was recently asked in the Central Assembly at Simla about the censoring of Ministers' correspondence. No answer was given.

TOOLS OF IMPERIALISM

It will thus be seen that even in the provinces where Congress Ministries are functioning much remains to be done. But it is true that a great step forward has been taken in these seven provinces in so far as civil liberties are concerned. The difference between these provinces and the rest of India is already tremendous. In Bengal and Punjab, the two principal non-Congress provinces at present, all the old suppressions and restrictions continue. While political prisoners are being released in the U. P., Behar, Bombay, Madras, Central Provinces, Orissa, and the Frontier, in the Punjab and Bengal fresh arrests and convictions are taking place. Organisations are banned and the press is terrorised and suppressed by the demand of heavy securities and, in Bengal, by a strict censorship. Punjab is in many ways politically the most backward major province of India and its present government does not differ in the least from its predecessor. British Imperialism finds more plaint tools there than elsewhere.

But Bengal, as in the past so to-day, keeps the lead in repression and suppression of civil liberties. Even now hundreds of organisations are banned there, especially in the districts of Midnapore and Chittagong. It takes one's breath away to learn that in Chittagong district alone about 23,000 persons (official figure) are interned or restricted in their activities by government orders. Large numbers of detenus are still there in Bengal, untried and unconvicted, but kept in concentration camps for years. The full weight of British Raj continues to be felt by the unhappy people of this province.

IN INDIAN STATES

Outside what is called British India, there lie the Indian States where even to talk of civil liberty is a joke. Two of the most advanced States are supposed to be Travancore and Mysore. In the former the Congress is still illegal and not even Congress members can be enrolled. And yet adjoining it is the province of Madras which is supposed to be governed by a Congress Ministry and legislature. In Mysore innumerable restraint orders have been passed in recent months to prevent the mildest type of Congress activity. The State of Hyderabad, the largest in India, still rejoices in a feudal regime, and the very idea of holding a public meeting, even for religious or social purposes, is foreign to its traditions and practices. If the great States function in this way, what of the innumerable small ones?

India, it is not always remembered, still comprises small patches of territory ruled by France and Portugal. Chandranagore and Pondicherry have not yet profited much by the 'Front Populaire' Government of France, and the backward areas where civil liberties are suppressed. In Goa, Portuguese Fascism flourishes unchecked.

Far from India live numerous Indian exiles, many of whom have not seen their homeland for a quarter of a century or more. Yet they are not permitted to return home because of what they are said to have done long years ago.

FRONTIER BOMBINGS

This is the state of India and the Indian people now under the new Constitution, and across our north-west frontier squadrons of aeroplanes fly past to bomb and kill our neighbours and cousins. It is well therefore that lovers of freedom and civil liberty in England should think of us and, in spite of the terrible problems that confront the world to-day, endeavour to help us in removing these innumerable restrictions on our liberties. That is an essential pre-requisite of all progress, and our problem is after all a part of the great world problem which faces us all over the world.

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

FIVE KILLED IN 'PLANE CRASH

Tragedy Near Island Of Banda In Dutch East Indies

THE HAGUE, Oct. 16.

Five persons were killed when a Dutch East Indies naval 'plane crashed near the Island of Banda.—Reuter.

"MILAP"

(Continued from Page 21.)

tor that has contributed to the unusual popularity of "Milap" is the uniformly high level of histrionic talent displayed by the principals in the cast. Prithviraj, as the brilliant young lawyer Kishore, has never been seen to better advantage and his magnficent work in "Milap", traversing the whole gamut of human emotions from the gaiety of a carefree soul to the dark despair of a broken heart definitely puts him among the front rank stars of this country. Other successful portrayals are given by Bimla Kumari (in the role of Kokila), Dev Bala, Indira Devi, Rampyari, M. Ismail and Mazhar Khan, the last named being particularly effective as the Marwari moneylender Gajanand. The musical part comprising a dozen tuneful songs and the charming dances of Anees Khatoon, the celebrated dancer of Bengal, are other features that should draw to "Milap" an ever increasing crowd of fans.

"TUKARAM"

(CONTRIBUTED)

Amid the din and tumult of the release of new pictures, the good old "Tukaram" continues its remarkable career at the Central. It is now in its 44th week, and looks forward to a pretty longer career of wholesome public entertainment. Added to the intrinsic merit of the picture, is the reputation it has earned at the Venice Exhibition which has replenished the public interest not only in this film but in all Prabhat productions.

"Tukaram" is a remarkably sincere and straightforward record of the exemplary career of Maharashtra's great saint. The sensitive and moving performances of Vishnupant Pagnis as Tukaram and Miss Gouri as Tukaram's wife dominate the picture, which is unusually simple and effective because it relies for its drama on traditional facts. It is excellent entertainment, based on a great chapter in Maharashtra history.

Tukaram's life-story has reached the screen in most telling form, because the producers have wisely refrained from decorating the story with touches of "popular appeal"—love interest, for instance. Relying on the inherent drama of traditional events, they have allowed the facts to tell their own story with considerable help from Pagnis and Gouri.

The result is a fine human document, directed with effective simplicity and restraint.

We see Tukaram pitying the world for its ways; and, in turn, his wife chafing at his own unworldly attitude. But despite this utter variance of conceptions, we are treated to scenes of the purest and most delicate loyalty that bound this couple together. There is a trait of devotion, pathos, as well as humour in the relationship between Tukaram and his wife; while in the persecution to which "holy" pretenders submit Tukaram, we see him attaining the utmost heights of human nobility and moral grandeur.

Vishnupant Pagnis gives a very convincing performance: succeeding admirably in bringing out the saints great qualities of compassion and purposefulness; while his beautiful rendering of Tukaram's musical devotional songs has made those songs popular beyond all belief. Gouri, as Tukaram's wife, is remarkably unsophisticated and natural typical countrywoman with a find of good worldly wisdom and current superstitions. The supporting cast proves itself worthy of the star lead.

A special word of praise needs be said of the exquisite—direction of the picture by Messrs. Fatehlal and Damle, their principle virtue being the remarkable self-control with which they resist several obvious temptations to excessive dramatisation or sentimentalism. The direction is simple, straightforward in design and natural in sequences. The scenes are realistic and free from enbellishment; while every known technical device has been used to ensure the desired effect.

"PARAKH"

(CONTRIBUTED)

Vivid with pageantry and ablaze with action the long heralded Dwarka Picture's production—"Parakh," a soul-stirring story of the emotional glory of a woman's love and sacrifice was shown at Royal Opera House to the leading citizens, producers and exhibitors.

The story accords us opportunity to see the vivid emotional conflicts that rage in the heart of a man and to judge the ideal of Hindu womanhood in right perspective. Really it is one of the very few great stories that were ever attempted on the Indian screen. Dialogues are very lovely and crisp Indeed Mr. Kashyap has opened a new prospective before the screen dialogue writers.

All the characters have done their roles with remarkable sincerity.

The glamorous Rajkumari plays the role of Pratima, the heroine of "Parakh." Her acting throughout is perfectly natural and magnetic.

Nurjehan has revealed artistic genius in a most impressive way.

Madhav Kale—the dashing personality of the Indian screen, is at his best.

Manohar, late of Bombay Talkies has very successfully portrayed the vengeful fury of a villain.

There is new-comer in the cast, Miss Mira, a delicately beautiful society girl from Allahabad who has acted marvellously and sung melodiously

The picture introduces to Indian Cinema world the most hilarious comedy team of Bhargav, the producer, and Kashyap, the thor. In their most artistic and inimitable way they have played the rich and sentimental comedy supplied by "Parakh."

There are over a dozen of songs and each song is a beauty in itself both in its word composition as well as musical setting.

We sincerely congratulate Mr. D. P. Bharvaga, B.Sc., LL.B., the producer, for so successfully bringing on the screen the most blazing love story ever told.

Perfume Svati

A UNIQUE CREATION OF SUBTLE SWEETNESS

★ ★ ★

Made from Choicest Ingredients

BENGAL CHEMICAL CALCUTTA ..... BOMBAY

Agents:—ORIENT DRUG AGENCY, Princess Street, BOMBAY, 2.

Chinese Forces Score Victory

Japanese Armies, Advancing On Shansi's Capital, Threatened

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Great Chinese offensive in North Shansi continues according to Chinese reports. The Chinese Right Flank having crossed the Great Wall have captured Lanyuan.

Another Chinese column threatens the Japanese left flank advancing on Shansi's capital. Behind the Japanese lines, the famous Chinese Red Army is conducting guerilla tactics.

A joint statement testifying that a number of Chinese soldiers are suffering from the effects of poison-gas signed by Doctor Borcio, League Health Representative and Dr. Huefinger, chief of the Nanking Red Cross Hospital, has been issued.—Reuter

MEDIATION IN CHINESE CONFLICT

Roosevelt On Nine Powers Conference At Brussels

BRUSSELS, October 15.

It is understood that the Nine Power Conference will definitely be held at Brussels by the end of October

Arrangements are now in the hands of the Belgian Government who will presumably fix the exact date and issue invitations.

Replying to a question in New York to-day President Roosevelt indicated that the attempt at the mediation in the Sino-Japanese dispute would be the first step to be considered at the Conference.—Reuter.

Plight Of Refugee Mothers In Shanghai

SHANGHAI, Oct. 16

Hundreds of war babies are born daily to refugee Chinese mothers in Shanghai. Many are only clothed in newspapers and their first homes are doorways, shopshelves and even coffins. Many mothers spare their children the bitterness of life by throwing their children into the river or leaving them on streets or refuseheaps.—Reuter.

Italy Threatens Britain

More Troops For Libya: Stronger Than British Forces In East

NAPLES, October 16.

Another batch of 2,300 Italian troops left for Libya.

A message from Rome states that the continued despatch of Italian troops to Libya it is authoritatively stated is due to interests of an international character.

This is interpreted in unofficial circles as a warning to Britain and France.

It is noted that the army in Libya will be stronger than the British and Egyptian forces to the east, or the French forces in Tunisia to the west.

BIG BATTLE IN SHANTUNG

Chinese 'Planes Raid Japanese Positions

TOKIO, Oct. 16.

A large-scale battle is imminent in Northern Shantung where Governor Han-Fu-Chu is entrenching Yucheng, thirty miles to the north of the Yellow River.

On the Peking-Hankow Railway, the Japanese claim the capture of Shunteh. The Japanese admit that the Chinese planes are raiding the Japanese positions in North Shansi, but claim to have brought down four Chinese planes.—Reuter.

Railway Station And Post Office Damaged

SHANGHAI, Oct. 16.

Six Japanese 'planes raided Hangchow. They rained explosive and incendiary bombs on the Railway Station, severely damaging it. Many shops and buildings, including the Railway Hotel and the Post Office were damaged resulting in many casualties.—Reuter.

PITCHED BATTLE WITH POLICE

Landlord And His Men Under Arrest

LAHORE, Oct. 16.

A report of a serious encounter between a police party and a faction of villagers, in which pistol shots were exchanged and as the result of which one villager was hit on the chest and arm has been received from Bhaipheru, 35 miles from Lahore The injured person is lying in a serious condition in hospital. Several others including half a dozen policemen were also injured. Twenty persons including the alleged ringleader, a landlord have been taken into custody.—A.P.

JEAN BATTEN AT PORT DARWIN

PORT DARWIN, Oct. 16.

Miss Jean Batten has arrived. Owing to excessive oil consumption, necessitating complete overhaul, she will not leave until Tuesday.—Reuter.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-Day

Hindu: Ashwin Sud 13 1993
Muslim: Shaban 12, 1356
Parsi: Ardibehest 12, 1307
Hightide: 9-40; 22-15
Lowtide: 3-22; 15-56
Sunrise: 6h. 34m
Sunset: 6h. 14m.

Monday, October 18.

Sale of Toddy shops and tree-foot booths in Bombay Suburban District, 11 a.m.

Tuesday, October 19.

Sale of Toddy shops and tree-foot booths in Bombay Suburban District, 11 a.m.
Municipal School Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

RUSTOMJI SORABJI CONTRACTOR, brother of Kavashaw S. Contractor and father of Edulji R. Contractor. Funeral ceremony to-day (Sunday), at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Khareghat Road, next to Parsi Fire Temple, Parsi Colony, Dadar.

HEBRAIC STUDIES CIRCLE

The Jewish Literature Study Class will meet in Sir Elly Kadoorie School, Mazgaon, to-day (Sunday), at 3-30 p.m.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Mr. Y. V. Bhandarkar will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION

A lecture in English on "India's Economy under the New Constitution" will be delivered by Prof. G. N. Joshi, in the Association Hall to-day (Sunday), at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

LECTURE ON 'KORAN'

Under the auspices of the "Kuranic Society" a public lecture will be delivered on Kuran and its teachings, to-day (Sunday), in the premises of Anjuman-e-Islam High School, near Bori Bunder Station; from 5 p.m. to 6 p.m. (S.T.)

KANDIVLEE CONGRESS COMMITTEE

A meeting of the members of Kandivlee Congress Committee will be held to-day (Sunday), at 9 p.m. at Shri Pandya's Bungalow, Ghod Bunder Road, Kandivli to form the local Congress Committee

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"The Greatest of all Wars" will be the subject of a free public lecture which will be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday), at 6-15 p.m.

To-day at 10-30 a. m.

LILY PONS in "THAT GIRL FROM PARIS"

CAPITOL

Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p. m.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Super Sleuth" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
EDWARD—"Robinson Crusoe" 1st instalment serial. Time as usual.
EXCELSIOR—"The Unexpected" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Wah-ri-Duniya" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-35 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"The Unexpected" Daily at 5, 8 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Premveer" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Khan Bahadur" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Stella Dallas" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Milap" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-15 p.m.
PLAZA—"Gangavataran" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-15 p.m.
REGAL—"Wee Willie Winkie" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Savitri" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2-45 p.m.
THE BROADWAY—"Big Broadcast of 1937" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Topper" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"A Tale of Yesterday" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.

BOMBAY YOUTHS' PROGRESSIVE LEAGUE

Under the auspices of the above League, there will be a discussion on "Unemployment in India" to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the office of the League, Empire Automobile Buildings, opposite Charni Road Railway Station.

SHARDA MANDIR, KHAR

The Second Celebration of the inauguration of Sharda Mandir, Khar, will be held to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Laxminagar Pavilion, 10th Road. Sheth Chaturbhuj Gordhandas, J.P., will preside.

MEETING OF KERALITES

A meeting of Bombay Karalites will be held to-day (Sunday), at Arya Samaj Hall, Matunga, at 5-30 p.m. to protest against the arrest of Sjt. K. Krishna Pillai, Calicut, Member of the A.I.C.C. Mrs. V. K. U. Menon will preside. Among speakers are Dr. K. B. Menon of the Indian Civil Liberties Union. Mr. M. R. Masani, and others.

G. T. LAXMINARAYAN TEMPLE

The 51st anniversary of the Goculdas Tejpal, Laxminarayan Temple at Govalia Tank Road will be celebrated from to-day (Sunday), to Sunday the 24th inst, during which period fair will be held.

INDIAN EDUCATION SOCIETY

The Parent's Day will be celebrated by the Indian Education Society's Primary School in the King George English School, Hindu Colony, Dadar to-day (Sunday), at 8 a.m. Dr. K. S. Mhaskar will preside.

KANARA FRIEND'S UNION

The second anniversary celebration of the above Union will be held in the premises of the Mogaveera Free Night School, to-day (Sunday), at 2-30 p.m. under the presidentship of Mr. F. M. Pinto.

MILITARY TRAINING FOR INDIAN YOUTHS

A lecture will be delivered to-day (Sunday), at 10-30 a.m. at the Tutorial High School, near Kennedy Bridge, by Dr. B. S. Moonje on Military Training for Indian Youths". The lecture is open to the Union members and their friends.

PUBLIC MEETING AT CHAWPATTY

Under the auspices of the Bombay Hawkers' Union two public meetings will be held at Chawpatty to-day (Sunday), the first at 5-30 p.m. to protest against the Palestine Partition and the second at 6-30 p.m. to propagate the demands of the Hawkers and to popularise the Hawkers' Conference to be held on next Friday.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay Programme

A.M.
11-0 Light Music. Mehboobjan of Sholapur.
Noon.
12-0 Songs from Indian Films.
P.M.
12-30 "For Children." (Marathi). By Sonibai Joglekar. 1-0 St. Mary's High School Band. Conductor, Rev. J. Arxe, S.J. 2-0 Close down.
P.M.
4-30 "Gandharvas" on the Air. 5-0 Light Songs. Kumari Indumati Ladge. 5-30 "Anant Shanti". A Gujerati musical play. 6-25 The News in Marathi. 6-30 Evensong. From the Afghan Memorial Church. 7-30 Music of Mozart. 8-0 Talk: "The Centenary of the Diocese of Bombay". 8-15 Tango Rhythm. 8-30 The News in Hindi. 8-45 Debate: "That Democracy is an Outworn Creed" 9-15 The News. 9-30 A Sarangi Recital. Abdul Majid Khan. With Tambora and Tabla. 10-0 Popular Songs. By Ratanbai. 11-0 Close down.

Delhi Programme

A.M.
8-0 AIR Orchestra—Basant. 8-10 Lachi Ram. 8-30 Gulzar Begum. 9-10 Lachhi Ram. 9-20 Afzal Hussain. 9-30 "For Jack and Jill". A Programme for Children.
P.M.
12-30 Indian Music. 1-30 European Music. 6-0 Lachhi Ram. 6-20 P. S. Mukerji. 6-25 Gulzar Begum. 7-0 "For Villagers Only." (The News and Market Rates at 7-30 p.m.) 8-0 Talk (Hindustani): "Current Events". By Deshbandhu Gupta. 8-15 Lachhi Ram—Hill Songs. 8-35 Talk (English): "At the Sources of the Ganges." 8-50 Gulzar Begum of Lahore. 9-15 The News and Weather Report (Hindustani). 9-30 The News and Weather Report (English). 9-45 An Orchestral Programme. 10-0 "Birah". By AIR Orchestra. 10-15 A Pianoforte Recital. 11-0 Time Signal. Close down.

Calcutta Programme

A.M.
8-36 Clarionet Solo. 8-56 A Song in Bhairabi. 9-11 Classico Modern. 9-21 Film Hits. 9-41 Thumri Song. 10-1 Music. Lessons. 10-31 Kheyal-Darbari Todi. 10-51 Review: "Stage and Screen" 11-6 The Grand Hotel Orchestra. Vocal Interludes. The News in English.
P.M.
6-6 Church Service. 7-21 Kavya Sangeet. 7-41 Folk Songs and Thumir (Bengali) 8-6 The News and Weather Report (Bengali) 8-21 Gazal. 8-41 Dhrupad and Dhamar (Mundra and Suha Kanada). 9-6 The News and Weather Report (English). 9-21 Talk: "Calcutta Status" No. 2. 9-36 A Song and Violin Recital. 10-21 Orchestral Finale. 10-36 Time Signal. Close down.

Mr. A. R. Kardar, well-known film director of "Milap" fame, now running at the Royal Opera House, photographed on arrival in Bombay. He is joining the General Films, Ltd., as director.

BOMBAY NATIONAL GUARDS

The Secretary of the Bombay National Guards writes:—
There will be no parade of the National Guards to-day (Sunday) morning. But all Guards are requested to be present in full uniform at Madhav Baug at 5 p.m (S.T.).

NATIONALIST MUSLIM MEETING

A meeting will be held of the Nationalist Muslim workers at the office of the Bohra Brotherhood at the Wasiamull building at the corner of the Masjid Bunder Road and Muhammedali Road to-day (Sunday), at 9 a.m.

KANARA STUDENTS' UNION

A meeting of the General Body of the above Union will be held to-day (Sunday), at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the premises of the Kanara Vidyadainy Free Night School, Manordas Street, Fort Bombay.

LOHANA STUDENTS' GATHERING

The social gathering of the past and present students of Lohana Higher Education Boarding will be held to-day (Sunday), at 5 p.m. at 46, Hughes Road, Gamdevi.

PARTY TO DR. S. S. AIYAR

A "pan supari" function was held on Friday night, in the South Indian Association premises to bid farewell to Dr. S. S. Aiyar, Chemical Examiner to His Majesty's Customs, who is going on transfer to Calcutta next week. A brief concert was given by Miss Ramanan.

Mr. K. S. Ramachandra Iyer, presiding, referred to the long connection which the guest of the evening had with the Association, and the enthusiasm he had shown for the progress of the institution.

Mr. S. R. S. Raghavan referred to Dr. Aiyar's career, both in the service of Mysore State and in British India.

Dr. Iyer thanked the members of the South Indian Association and said that although attempts to centralise all South Indian institutions had so far not been successful, the need for such a step would be felt sooner or later.

TO-DAY AT 10-30 A.M.

GARY COOPER in "THE GENERAL DIED AT DAWN."

REGAL

Daily at 4, 6-30, & 10 p. m.

About Studios And Stars

Shirley Temple stays second week at the Regal.

Jack Oakie in "Super Sleuth" at the Capitol this week.

KIPLING MOVIE "WEE WILLIE WINKIE"

2nd Week At The Regal

Mr. Bhogwan Singh Easer Sandhu, nut-brown gentleman from the frontier of Punjab, lent his deft fingers and exhaustive knowledge of India to Twentieth Century-Fox as a technical director on "Wee Willie Winkie," the new Rudyard Kipling film starring Shirley Temple and Victor McLaglen, which is now continued for the 2nd week at the Regal It is mere child's play to Singh, but magic to his non-Indian onlookers, when he takes ten yards of cloth and twists it around a man's head to form a neat turban. That has been Singh's business ever since he went to Hollywood in 1914. Principal object of Singh's activity in "Wee Willie Winkie" is Cesar Romero, who plays the role of Khoda Khan, a fierce Chieftain of the Pathans, that wild and ferocious tribe who inhabited the Khyber Pass at the time England was trying to keep the pass open for commerce. It takes only a flip of the wrist to wrap a turban for a native soldier or for one of the lesser natives in the picture, but Romero plays a chieftain whose rank demands a special turban. Singh explains that there are more than 1,300 ways of wrapping a turban and Romero's is one of the highest order, or most complicated He must sit patiently for ten minutes at the beginning of each day's work while Singh prances about him, twisting and tuggling to erect a towering mass of cloth which remains securely perched on Romero's head until it is removed by hand. A casual blow will not upset it. When Singh puts on a turban, it stays on. There were some days during the production of "Wee Willie Winkie," when Singh had to have a couple of assistants, whom he had known as a youth back in Punjab. Singh alone was unable to prepare the 1,000 extras who were used in some of the larger scenes of the picture. C. Aubrey Smith, June Lang, Michael Whalen, Constance Collier and young Douglas Scott also appear in "Wee Willie Winkie," for which John Ford, Academy Award winner, was the director Ernest Pascal and Julien Josephson wrote the screen play for the Darryl F. Zanuck production.

OAKIE SEEN AS SCREEN SLEUTH

At The Capitol

The unusual situation of a blustering braggard really making good on a seemingly impossible bluff is hilariously depicted in "Super Sleuth" mystery comedy co-starring Jack Oakie and Ann Sothern. Oakie plays the role of a famous screen star who has become famous in detective roles and who egotistically believes that he possesses amazing powers of crime detection even off the screen. He takes great pleasure in hauling the local police over the coals for failing to solve innumerable cases, especially a series of crimes against film stars by a murderer who styles himself "The Celebrity Killer." The amateur sleuth is unterred when the unknown criminal notifies him that he is next on the list of victims. Scorning police aid, he self-confidently vows to apprehend the killer, much to the amusement of the fiend himself, who is Oakie's close friend and confident a professor of criminology Repeatedly the killer tries to do away with the boasting actor with the same artistic dispatch that marked his previous crimes, but Oakie appears to have more lives than the proverbial cat. It is only after Ann Sothern, a studio publicity woman who falls in love with the inflated clown has him locked up in jail as a safety measure that this killer gets his chance. He bails him out, takes him to his "Crime museum" at a nearby beach resort, and there the film's denouement is worked out in a whirlwind surprise finish. Benstoloff directed "Super Sleuth" with a supporting cast which included Eduardo Ciannelli, Alan Bruce, Edgar Kennedy, Joan Woodbury Bradley Page Paul Guilfovle and Wille Best

"CHANDRARAO MORE"

(CONTRIBUTED.)

The background of old Maratha days and Deccan warriors at the time of Shivaji is brought out skillfully by a Marathi Writer in "Chandrarao More" which will shortly be before the public in the shape of a full pledge talkie. But, despite its historical background its main interest of the story has in the love of "Murar" and "Mohana"—thoughtfully produced and superbly acted. It is a gripping drama for a serious audience.

The story, laid in the old good days of "Shivaji", concerns "Murar", a young officer of the Maratha Ruler, who is in love with "Mohana", the daughter of the chief "Chandrarao" a deadly enemy of "Shivaji". Circumstances force "Shivaji" to offer to marry his enemy's daughter and he sends his lieutenant, the lover of "Mohana", as a messenger to make the proposal, innocent of any knowledge of their feelings for each other.

From the point of view of production the film is all it should be. This includes photography and recording, the latter being particularly accute and deserving more than mere mention because of the balance necessary between the instrumentation and the war scenes where thousands of people take part

There are some hilarious sequences in this great historical picture which will give you enough scope of laughter

General Films Limited maiden effort is one of the most exciting adventure, romances of literature. As a silent film it was very popular and as a talkie it can very well be expected to be one of the hits of the year.

The music of this great picture has been composed by the great music Director—Mr. D. P. Korgaokar.

The picture is now almost ready and awaits its release in one of the popular cinema houses of Bombay

Stella Dallas with Barbara Stanwyck at the New Empire.

"Chandrarao More" with Kumari Amina (General Films.)

Around Theatre & Film Land

"The Big Broadcast of 1937" at the Broadway Talkies.

Kumari Sabita Devi in "Kokila" New Sagar picture.

"THE UNEXPECTED"

At The Excelsior And Krishna

(CONTRIBUTED)

For the first time in the career of theatres in the City's fort area, an Indian picture has been released in one of them. It is Prabhat's social production "THE UNEXPECTED" being shown simultaneously at the Excelsior in the Fort and the Krishna in Girgaum.

"THE UNEXPECTED"—or "DUNIYA NA MANE?", which is its Hindi title.....is a penetrating psychological drama about an ill-conceived marriage and its macabre consequences. After a leisurely opening, the story builts up to a terrific and eerily tragic climax which gives Miss Shanta Apte and Keshavrao Datey an opportunity to provide the most powerful acting of their careers. It also provides Miss Shakuntala Paranjpe with a role which at once establishes her reputation as an artiste. "THE UNEXPECTED" is unusual, strongly compelling entertainment.

Adapted from a powerful, tautly written novel, this picture provides first-rate emotional screenfare, and enables these three stars to act to the limit of their dramatic powers in the gripping and finely-etched characterizations.

The story centres on Nirmala (Shanta Apte), an orphan girl tricked into marriage an elderly lawyer Kakasaheb (Keshavrao Datey), and her heroic efforts to maintain her virginity. Kakasaheb has two children by his previous wife: a widowed daughter Sushila (Miss Shakuntala Paranjpe) who comforts Nirmala in her plight; and a rakish son Jugal (Raja Nene) who brings about a crisis by making advances to his own step-mother. A series of deeply emotional and intensely dramatic incidents culminates in the entire disillusionment and utter repentance of Kakasaheb. The scenes that follow keep the nerves on edge, until the denouement comes with Kakasaheb committing suicide as the only means of restoring Nirmala's freedom. The picture leaves Nirmala in tragic bewilderment. Has Kakasaheb's supreme act of atonement accomplished its object? Will society accord her the position to give her which he gave his life?

The tension throughout is grippingly maintained, as much by the intrinsic psychological interest of the situations as by the remarkable acting of Miss Paranjpe, Miss Shanta Apte and Keshavrao Datey. The almost unendurable agony of Nirmala achieves a crescendo and, by the time the cat-and-mouse game between her and Kakasaheb has reached its frenzied end, you feel you have been through a violent emotional experience.

All through the picture, Shanta Apte and Datey build up their characters with a fascinating skill, and in the gripping scenes towards the close they rise to emotional heights they have never before touched.

The acting of these two and of Miss Paranjpe is one of the most remarkable displays of dramatic virtuosity seen for a long time, and it gains in power by contrast with the restraint and lightness of the earlier scenes. There are one or two moments when the stars might excusably have overstepped the mark, but they save the picture by an exemplary self-control. The penultimate quarter of an hour of the picture is an absolutely gripping emotional duel between Shanta and Datey, both keyed up to the very limit of their resources.

The rest of the cast play their roles with skill, notably Rajah Nene as Jugal, and Vasantee as the little girl who befriends Nirmala.

The direction of Mr. V. Shantaram is worthy of the story and the acting, and some of his original touches at the climax are superb. Indeed, it would be no exaggeration to say that the director has materially contributed to the dramatic effect and the emotional stature of the picture. The whole technique of the sequences bears the unmistakable Shantaram stamp.

"THE UNEXPECTED" on the whole, is a very unusual picture, perhaps a little ever-taut in its emotional pitch, but always gripping and full of an irresistible appeal which will hold you spell-bound.

"MILAP"

At Opera House

(CONTRIBUTED)

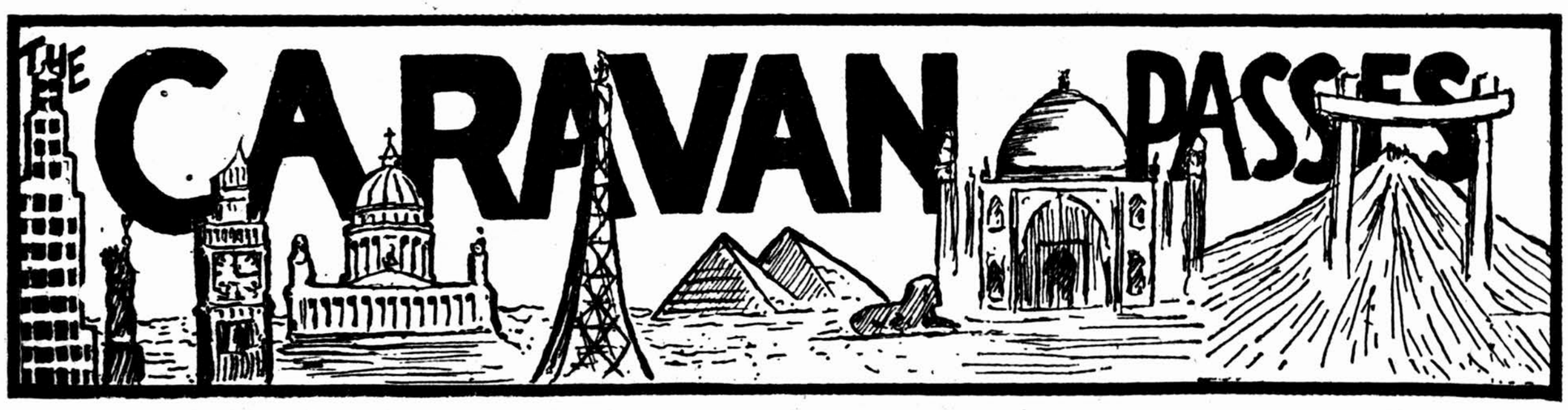
Hardly has there been seen an Indian picture possessing the grip of story and brilliance of technique that have made "Milap" an outstanding hit of the year. This film which has been lavishly produced at the East-India Films' (Calcutta) studios has been drawing appreciative audiences at the Opera House where it has been retained for the second week.

A great part of the success of the film must be attributed to the superb direction of Mr. A. R. Kardar who is rightly reputed to be one of the few brilliant directors of India. His masterly handling of the various situations has invested the story with a pulling power and a sweep of action that carry the audience along to a thrilling climax, sustaining the interest of the audience at a high level all throughout.

Another equally important fac-

(Continued on Page 18.)

"Mandir" for the Imperial.



WEEK'S NEWS AT A GLANCE

INDIAN

OCTOBER 10.

Brisk preparations are going on in Calcutta for the A.-I. C. C. session and Mahatma Gandhi has intimated the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee that he will attend the meeting. if health permits.

In reply to an appeal from Tokyo to prevent the Congress and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's anti-Japanese activities. Poet Rabindranath Tagore says that Japan has betrayed the trust of the East by daily perpetration of pitiless massacres and unashamed championship of its inhumanity. He concludes:—"India's protest has not been engineered by any single individual. It is spontaneous and heartfelt and I shall be powerless to check it even if I dare to attempt it."

The Buleshwar District Congress Political Conference (Bombay), under the presidentship of Durbar Gopaldas Desai concluded its two days' session by passing a resolution, suggesting that the Haripura session of the Congress should reiterate the Faizpur resolution regarding the Congress attitude towards Federation and, in pursuance of the policy of seeking to end it, the Congress should lay out a programme of work

OCTOBER 11.

Sjt. Manilal Kothari, the well-known Congress leader, died in Vadilal Sarabhai Hospital at Ahmedabad

Sir Herbert Emerson's term as the Governor of the Punjab has been extended for two years. During his absence on six months' leave from India Sir Henry Craik will act in his place

Mr. P. Krishna Pillai, Member of the A.-I. C. C was arrested at Calicut while leading a procession of workers who were on strike. He was later released on bail

The Burma Chinese National Calamity Relief Society in Rangoon has passed a resolution advocating a general boycott of the Japanese goods in Burma

The open session of the All-India Shia Political Conference at Lucknow has passed a resolution changing its creed to one of Independence, instead of Dominion Status

The Punjab Political Conference condemned the policy of the Punjab Government in arresting political workers and demanded permission for the return of Mr Hardayal, Raja Mahendra Pratap and other exiles, into India.

OCTOBER 12.

The All-India Shia Political Conference at Lucknow decided that Shias should join the Congress unconditionally

It is understood that the C. P. Government propose to give immediate relief to the smaller peasantry in the province to the extent of two annas in the rupee

Mr M. C. Tannan of the Sydenham College of Commerce has retired to join as the manager of the Punjab National Bank

Coimbatore mill strike was settled by the good office of Mr V. V Giri

Surat Student strike was abruptly called off.

OCTOBER 13.

The personnel and terms of reference of the Committee to inquire into textile wages and labour problems are announced. Messrs. V. L. Mehta, D. R. Gadgil and S. A. Brelvi form the committee with Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram as the Chairman. The committee will be advised by a Board of technical advisers whose names are also announced.

There was a black flag demonstration against Mr. Jinnah by Azad Muslim League when he reached Lucknow to preside over the League sessions. Demonstrators were beaten with lathis and two of them are reported to have received multiple injuries

The Bombay Criminal Tribes Inquiry Committee met in Poona under the presidentship of Mr. K. M. Munshi

It is understood that the Bombay Government have ordered the release of six political prisoners, who had been sentenced to transportation for life in connection with Ahmedabad and Viramgam riots in 1919

Pandit Jawaharlal addressed an informal conference of the Punjab Congress and pleaded for unity in ranks.

OCTOBER 14

The extended Indo-Japanese trade agreement has been formally signed in London

OCTOBER 15.

The annual session of the All-India Muslim League was held in Lucknow under the presidentship of Mr. Jinnah, whose presidential address was a tirade against the Congress. The Proja Party of Bengal and the Unionist Party of the Punjab are reported to have entered into an agreement with the All-India Muslim League.

A settlement has been reached about the Sonya Maruti Temple and the Home Minister will issue orders on the basis of the agreement between the parties.

Foreign (General)

OCTOBER 11

Five thousand and seven hundred Italian troops have left for Tripoli thus bringing the total of troops to 24,000 for Libya.

The Duke and Duchess of Windsor reached Berlin on a tour to study labour conditions.

The National Palestine Land Redemption Conference meeting at Detroit in U.S.A., voted 2 million dollars towards the purchase of land in Palestine.

The Egyptian Cabinet authorised a supplementary estimate of £1,014,000 for the arms and defence of Egypt's frontiers

OCTOBER 12.

Sgr Mussolini addressing the Economic General Staff ordered all Italians to tighten their belts and do without foreign products.

The Duke and Duchess of Windsor in the course of tour in Germany visited Welfare institutions and the Olympic Stadium. They were entertained by Von Ribbentrop.

OCTOBER 13.

Germany's declaration formally recognizing the inviolability of Belgian Territory and its independence, was presented when documents were exchanged in Berlin between Baron Von Neurath and the Belgian Ambassador.

It is understood that Italy will also give Belgium a similar guarantee.

Trouble In Palestine

OCTOBER 15.

A troop train conveying Royal Sussex Regiments to Egypt was ambushed and fired on from Judean Hills. A train from Haifa to Lydda was blown up and three passengers were killed. Government have ordered the expulsion from Palestine the five remaining members of the Arab Higher Committee. It is reported that Government are contemplating declaration of martial law.

Many arrests have been made in different parts of the country following the murder of two British constables. Curfew Order has been proclaimed.

Spanish Crisis

OCTOBER 11.

The Spanish Premier, Dr. Negrin declared that Italians were sending troops to launch a big anti-Government offensive.

OCTOBER 12.

The first foreign hospital established in Republican Spain founded by the British Medical Unit was wiped out during Insurgent air raid on Granen.

Madrid was heavily shelled and large numbers were killed and wounded.

OCTOBER 15.

Over 30 Insurgent 'planes have been destroyed when the Government launched offensive

Three Powers' Conference

OCTOBER 10.

In reply to the Anglo-French note, Italy has declined to participate in the Three Powers' Conference, to discuss the withdrawal of foreign volunteers in Spain, unless Germany is invited. The Italian reply has caused keen disappointment both in Britain and in France and Paris reports indicate the possibility of the opening of the Franco-Spanish frontier.

There is much speculation whether Italy's refusal to participate in the conference to which Germany is not invited, is intended to apply to all future conversations

OCTOBER 11.

The Italian note is the subject of close study by British and French cabinets. French circles envisage measures to counter Italian assistance to General Franco, with the possibility of the Pyrenees Frontier being opened for arms traffic to Government forces in Spain.

OCTOBER 12.

The French Government have agreed on urgent British representations to resume Non-Intervention Committee proceedings and to take no action resembling the holding of a pistol at Italy's head.

OCTOBER 14.

The French Cabinet has in a note to British Government defined its attitude towards Spain, Mediterranean and withdrawal of volunteers. No provocative action against Italy will be taken, but Non-Intervention Committee is asked to expedite solution.

John Bull: In England we've got an eternal memory of the last war, Marianne: the Unknown Soldier.

Marianne: Well, now we're going to have another: the Unknown Submarine.

(From "La Voz")

Sino-Japanese War

OCTOBER 10.

Italy's readiness to support Japan is expressed by Signor Mussolini in a signed article in "Populo d'Italia." A similar offer of assistance is also reported to have been made by Herr Hitler.

The Japanese entered Chengting, 164 miles from Peiping. A claim to have captured Shihchiachwan, the last Chinese stronghold in Hopei.

OCTOBER 11.

The Nanking Government have been offered wholehearted support by the Governor of Kwangsi province, who had so far been opposed to Genl. Chiang Kai-Shek and it is stated that 2 lakhs of troops are ready to leave immediately for North China and Shanghai.

OCTOBER 12.

Three British embassy motor cars 'en route' from Nanking to Shanghai were machine-gunned by six 'planes, alleged to be Japanese. British authorities have informed the Japanese of the incident.

Japanese artillery heavily bombarded the Chinese positions in Shanghai, particularly Chapei.

OCTOBER 13.

Unrest in Manchuko since the start of the Sino-Japanese hostilities has become acute. The lives and property of the Japanese in many districts are reported to be in jeopardy.

Japanese attempts to bribe Chinese soldiery at the rate of one dollar per man for defection has failed.

Japanese bombed Chapei and Kiangwan and are reported to have captured more towns on the Peking-Hangkow Railway.

The British Government have asked the Consul-General at Shanghai for a full report of the alleged aerial attack by the Japanese on British embassy cars, on receipt of which they will decide what action, if any, to take

OCTOBER 14

The Japanese launched attacks on all fronts and are reported to have occupied Suiyan which will upset the Soviet plan of penetration into Northern China.

OCTOBER 15.

The Chinese have launched a general offensive in North Shansi and the famous Chinese Red Army has been playing havoc behind Japanese lives by Guerilla tactics.

NATIONAL SCOUTS

(Continued from page 35)

of the most important persons in the scout world in Bombay, and I was struck with the chorus of disapproval that greeted the Jubbulpore statement of Mr. Bajpai. National elements in the scout world must remain ever alert and vigilant to see that nothing is done at the present stage to imperil the unity in our ranks. Any organisation doing so, will face the responsibility for any step, which may fail to attain the complete nationalisation of the scout world in India. We all sincerely mean well by the Seva Samiti, but many of its acts render it difficult for us to appreciate its position in the world of National Scouting.

* * *

WANTED A COMMON POLICY

The Congress to-day is in power in many provinces. The Ministers have been so far compelled to act in relation to Scouting according to circumstances. The Indian National Scout Association contemplates suggesting through its President, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, a uniform policy in order to help the growth of the Scout Movement. The Prime Minister of Bombay has promised to give most careful consideration to the proposals of the I.N.S.A. sent through its President, and no doubt the Prime Ministers of other Provinces will not fail to give due consideration to the arguments and proposals of the I.N.S.A., and its plans for consolidation and unification of the national elements in scouting.

SCOUTMASTERS' TRAINING CAMP.

A Scoutmasters' Training Camp will be held under the auspices of the I.N.S.A. during the last week of October somewhere near Bombay. The training will include a one-week course which will be given by persons who have themselves conducted many training camps in the past. The course will include instructional courses in the method of organising and running troops, important scout tests including some Proficiency Badges, and explanations of educational principles and theories which form the background of scout technique. The camp routine will include games, campfires, debates and conferences and the occasion will be utilised to create a wider nucleus for carrying out the work of National scouting. At the end of the camp, a certificate will be given to all those who are found satisfactory to hold a scoutmaster's warrant. The camp is open to both the sexes. Vegetarian meals will be provided. The cost of the whole camp, including train fare, will be rupees ten only. Each person attending the camp must bring his or her own clothes, bedding, utensils, articles of toilet, etc. The I.N.S.A. will do its best to obtain leave for school teachers and others from principals of schools, or heads of offices, employees, etc. if requested to do so. Applications for camp must reach the Organising Secretary on or before the 18th October.

SECOND CLASS TESTS

The following constitute the Second Class tests.

1. Service:—Have at least one month's service as a Tenderfoot.

2. Good Turn:—Show at least fifteen good turns in a month in a properly kept diary.

3. First Aid:—

(a) Know the general rules of sanitation and health.

(b) Deal with the following accidents: cuts and scratches, bruises and sprains, burns and scalds, grit in the eye, bleeding from nose, stings and bites.

(c) Know how to clean a wound and apply a clean dressing.

(d) Know the uses of the triangular bandage and apply it to different parts of the body.

4. Observation: Follow a trail of one mile in forty minutes, or, cover a distance of one mile along a town or village street and then describe it in detail, or Kim's Game—repeat the names of 25 out of 30 articles.

5. Fire-lighting: Lay and light a wood fire in the open, using not more than two match-sticks.

6. Cooking: Cook satisfactorily, over a wood fire in the open, enough meal of 3 courses for one person.

7. Compass: Know and point out with the aid of the compass sixteen principal compass directions.

8. Signalling: Know how to signal the Semaphore of Morse alphabet. Where signalling is not possible, erect an improvised tent or shelter.

9. (a) Know the uses and be able to use the following tools and implements: axe, spade, pick-axe, plough, crowbar, saw, drill, wood chisel, file.

(b) Must dig a round hole in the ground 1 foot by 1 foot, and sow a basket of flower seeds and transplant the seedlings, or sow successfully paddy seeds and transplant them over an area of 100 sq. ft., or spin 1000 yards of yarn of at least 20 counts, or erect a flag staff and know how to hoist a flag correctly.

In The World Of Bridge

PLANNING THE PLAY

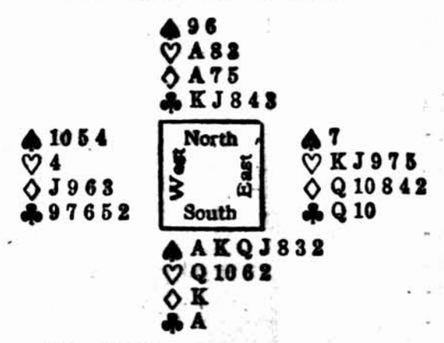
By JOSEPHINE CULBERTSON

"Without Exception, World's Greatest Player and Teacher," Says Ely Culbertson.

As soon as the opening lead has been made, the expert declarer looks at the dummy and determines what lines of play are available for the success of his contract. His next step is to assay the relative merit of these lines of play. Whenever it can be done, he takes the third step of combining as many of these plans as possible. In this way he can often try one line and switch to another, if the fall of the cards should make it obvious that the first line must fail. In to-day's hand South omitted to consider all of the possibilities, and foolishly staked his small slam contract on only one chance.

North, dealer.

Neither side vulnerable.



The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1 ♣	Pass	2 ♠	Pass
2 N T	Pass	4 N T	Pass
5 N T	Pass	6 ♠	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West opened the singleton four of hearts. South looked mournfully at the dummy, for he realized that any other opening lead would have made the contract a laydown. He could have won a club or a diamond in his own hand, drawn trumps, cashed his other high side cards and entered the dummy with the Ace of hearts, to take discards on the Ace of diamonds and the King of clubs. The heart opening however, prevented him from carrying out this plan.

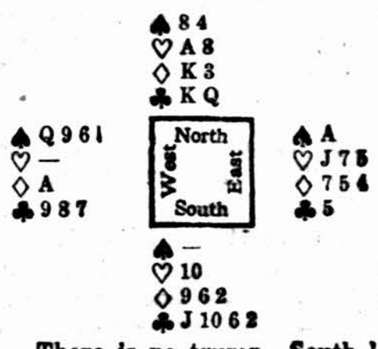
The question which now confronted South was: Was the four of hearts a singleton? If not, he could afford to let the opening lead ride around to his Queen, with the contract then assured.

South finally decided to play a low heart from dummy, and drop his six-spot in the event that East won with the King. Thus, if East should happen to win the first trick with the King of hearts he might, nevertheless, place the deuce of hearts in his partner's hand. East did win with the King of hearts but saw no harm in returning the suit, and thus the contract was defeated.

South should have realized that unless West was leading from the King of hearts, there could be no point in ducking the opening lead. He should have seen, also, that even the King of hearts in the West hand would not be fatal, since the Queen of clubs might drop in two rounds and since, also, East might have the Jack of hearts

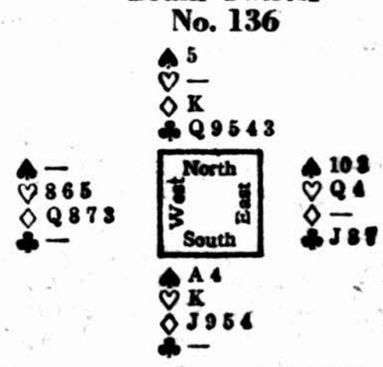
South should have won the first trick with dumy's Ace of hearts, drawn trumps and cashed his Ace of clubs. He should then have overtaken his King of diamonds with the Ace, and cashed the King of clubs. As the cards were placed, East's Queen would have dropped, and South could have obtained another discard on dummy's Jack of clubs.

This Week's Brain Twister
No. 137



There is no trump. South leads and his side must take six tricks

Solution to Last Week's Brain Twister
No. 136



Spades are trump. South leads and his side must take five tricks.

South leads the King of hearts. North trumps with the five. North leads a low club, and South trumps with the four. South now takes the Ace of trumps, and leads a diamond. If East trumps, he can cash his Queen of hearts but must then lead up to North's clubs. If East discards, North will make the Queen of clubs at once for the fifth trick.

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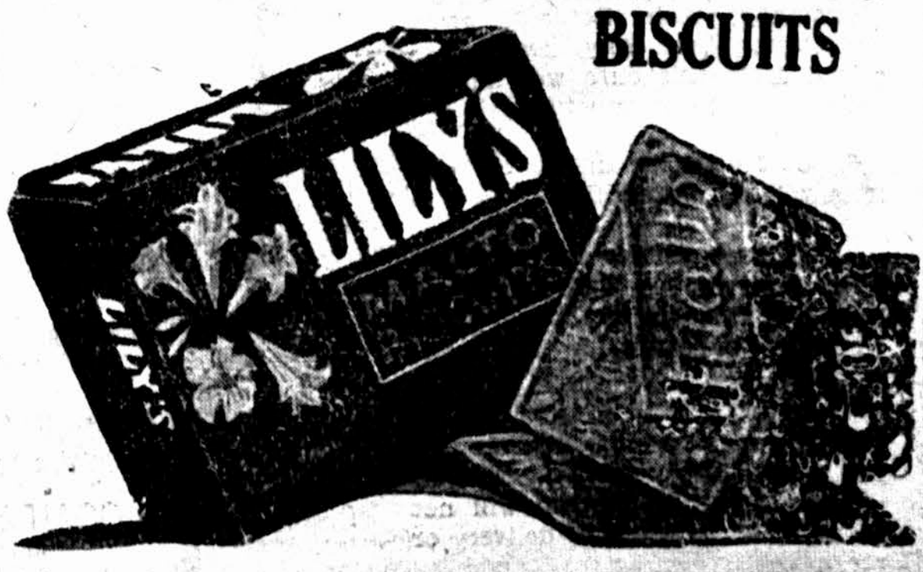

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MARKET.

SILHOUETTE COMPETITION

Most of the readers know by now what Silhouette Competitions are. These competitions have proved themselves to be very popular amongst old as well as young, as can be seen from the keen interest taken by all in solving them.

The illustrations marked A, B, C. . . . are well-defined Silhouettes of certain objects. From each of these Silhouettes, a part is cut off by putting one or two straight cuts, and the cut-parts are reproduced (not necessarily in the same position) on the opposite page under Nos. 1, 2, 3, etc.

You are to find out the cut-part of each of the Silhouettes and enter numbers of the cut-parts against the respective Silhouettes A, B, C, . . . in the entry coupon.

For example, from the illustration "H", a part is cut off by putting two straight cuts as shown by the white dotted lines. These lines are given in "H", only to show exactly how the cut-part No. 14 was obtained by putting two straight cuts. Thus No. 14, is entered in the entry coupon against "H".

You may, in a similar manner, fill in the rest of the coupon and submit as many entries as you like with the fee of Annas Eight for each entry, before 20th October, 1937, subject to and observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full, in block Capitals

2. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

3. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this Competition. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons.

4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify them.

5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on Wednesday, 20th October, 1937, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

6. Corrected or mutilated entries will be disqualified.

7. In case of ties the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.

9. In no case, any entrance fee or money sent with entrance fees be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No correspondence will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with

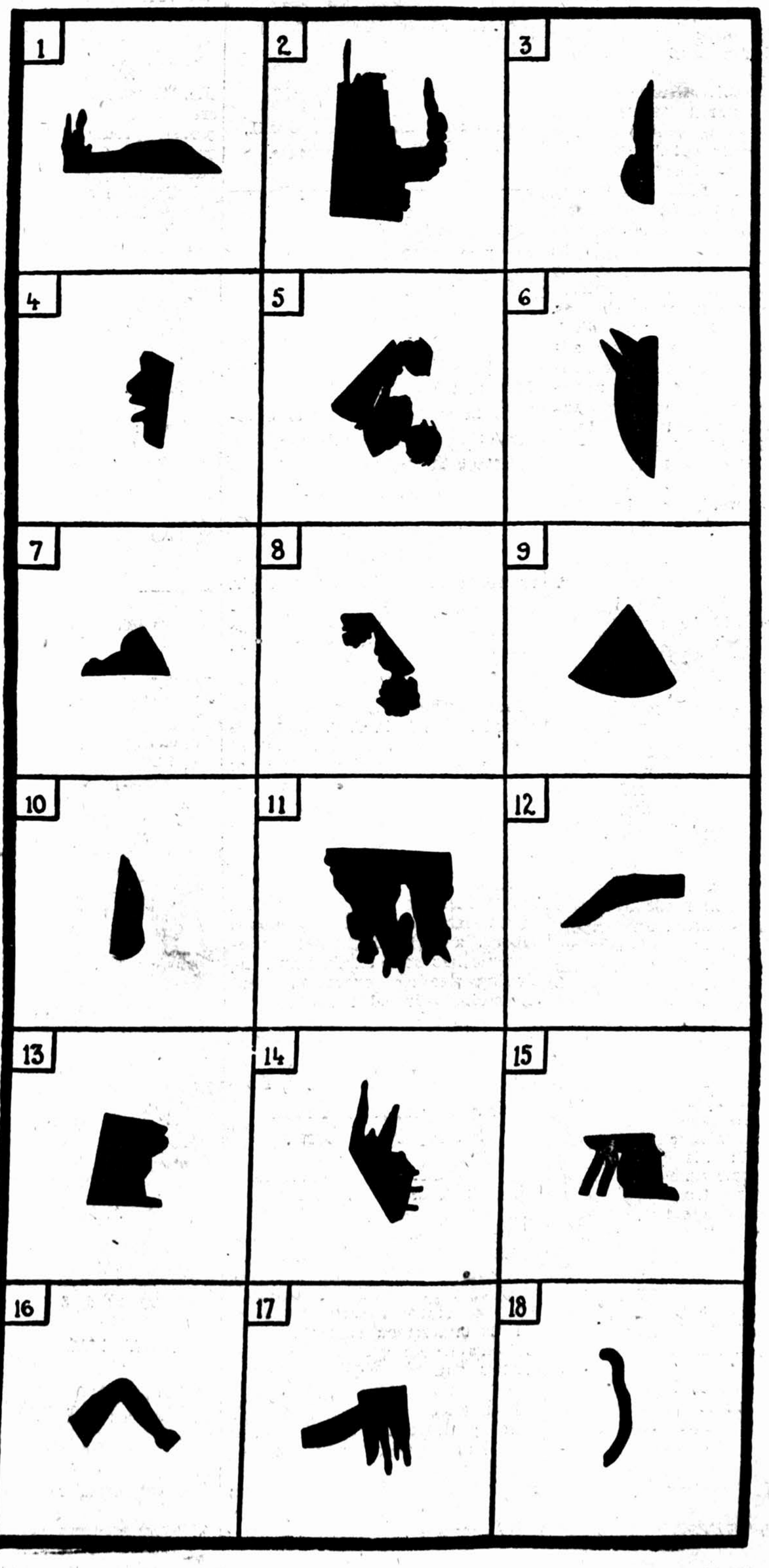
Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

COMPETITION MANAGER,
The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd.,
Red House,
Parsee Bazaar Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

Entries by Ordinary post should be addressed as under:—

POST BOX NO. 706, G. P. O., BOMBAY.

Rs. 2,000 In Prizes



ment will not be held responsible in any way.

10. This is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle". Sunday Edition; the "Bombay Samachar". Sunday Edition; and the "Bombay Sentinel".

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this Competition

12. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

Silhouette Competition
COUPON 17/10

A	
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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name

Address

CLOSING DATE
WEDNESDAY,
20th October, 1937

For Extra Coupons See Page 29.

The Old Favourite Stays

Bombay Talkies Great Mythological Film

SAVITRI

Starring

DEVIKA RANI

at

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TALKIES

EIGHTH WEEK

Daily at 5-15, 8, and 10-30 p.m.

Matinee To-day at 2-45 p.m.

You Can't Miss

Gangavataran

The great Picture of Himalayan Beauty produced by KOLHAPUR CINETONE, Kolhapur

Now In Its

2nd GLORIOUS WEEK

AT **PLAZA** DADAR

Daily at 5, 7-45, and 10-30 p.m.
Matinee at 2-15 p.m. on Saturday, Sunday and Holidays.

To-day This Week

SEE

SULOCHANA

In

Imperial's Social Saga

"WAH-RI-DUNIYA"

The poignant tale of havoc wrought by a social pirate will move you to tears.

Featuring

D. BILLIMORIA, GULAM MAHOMED, LAXMI, JAMNA, SAYED AHMED, ASUJEE, AND BABA VYAS.

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SEQUENCES IN CINECOLOR

At

IMPERIAL

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Lamington Road,

Shows. 5-15, 8, and 10-35 p. m.
Matinee at 2-30 p. m. on Sat. Sun. and Holidays.

INDO-BRITISH TRADE TALKS DEADLOCK?

News Agency Messages "Optimistic And Misleading"

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, October 16.

Reuter and another News agency in India have been sending out very optimistic, inspired but misleading messages about the trend and the outcome of Indo-British trade talks. Even this morning a London message announces:—

"The Indo-British trade negotiations have entered their final phase and full agreement is likely at a very early date."

Your correspondent learns on reliable non-official authority that while the first part of Reuter message is partially true the second part of it is far from the truth while it is true to say that negotiations have entered the final phase in as much as, they will be postponed "sine die."

I understand from private advices from London that negotiations have not resulted in agreement on important matters and that the Government of India have recalled Sir Muhamad Zafrullah the official delegate.

It appears the pannel of unofficial advisers would not be dissolved but negotiations would be adjourned "sine die".

Enquiries in official circles lead to no light on the subject but it is understood an official announcement will be made very early next week.

Businessman Arrested

BOMBAY, Saturday.

D. L Silverman, businessman, was arrested yesterday by the Police on a warrant of immediate arrest, issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

The warrant is a sequel to an urgent application made by Mahomed Jaffer Nazarali, an export and import merchant of Bombay, stating that D. L. Silverman was likely to defeat the ends of justice by going out of Bombay.

The Magistrate directed Silverman to be released on a bail of Rs. 6,000.

A few days back Mahomed Jaffar Nazarali filed an information before the Magistrate charging Silverman with cheating. The complainant in his information stated that some time back he received a letter from Silverman stating that he was the sole proprietor of D. L. Silverman and Co. New York. Silverman is alleged to have represented to M. J Nazarali that he wished to do business with him and a contract was signed by Silverman.

It is alleged that the complainant's firm sent several consignments of goods to New York but not a single draft was honoured by the bankers. The complainant is then stated to have questioned Silverman why the drafts were not honoured but his replies were alleged to be evasive. The complainant stated that he stood to lose nearly Rs. 11,000 because his draft were not honoured.

He therefore filed a complaint before the Magistrate who issued notice against Silverman to show cause as to why he should not be prosecuted. Silverman appeared yesterday before the Magistrate and Mr. Agaskar appearing for him argued the case.

Late in the evening, Mr. A. B Bakza, on behalf of the complainant applied for the immediate arrest of Silverman, as he was, it was alleged, likely to run away from Bombay. The Magistrate granted the application and Silverman was arrested yesterday evening in a hotel. He was produced to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate

Mr. Bakza, appearing for the complainant, stated that there was every reason to believe that the accused was trying to run away. When the police arrested Silverman, he was found studying an air-route map. There was only one trunk in his room.

Mr. Agaskar, appearing for Silverman applied for bail, which was granted as stated.

Mr. Harivadan Thakor, G.O.C., of the Haripura Congress.

GANDHIJI'S CALCUTTA PROGRAMME

CALCUTTA: Oct. 16.

It is now definitely learnt that Mahatma Gandhi will arrive in Calcutta on the morning of October 23 to participate in the deliberations of the Congress Working Committee.

It has been arranged that Gandhiji and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru would be putting up with Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, whose residence at Woodburn Park will be the venue of the Working Committee meeting.

From intimations already received at the B. P. C. C. office, it is expected that 250 members at least will attend the session of the A.I.C.C., all of whom will be provided with free board and lodging during their stay in Calcutta

In order to provide recreation to the members of the A.I.C.C. in the midst of their strenuous labour, a well-thought-out programme has been chalked out, including steamer excursion and site-seeing.—United Press.

Hyderabad People To Take Lessons From Safety First Assn.

BOMBAY, October 16.

The Director of Public Instruction, Hyderabad (Deccan) State who has been in Bombay for sometime, discussed with the Secretary of the Safety First Association of India the educational activities of the Association.

It is understood that the Association's traffic games, fire drills, schools patrol, etc., would be included in the curriculum.

A batch of six masters will be sent by the State to the Safety First Association of India, Bombay, on deputation to study the Association's methods of teaching safety first instructions to school children —A.P.

GLORIOUS SECOND WEEK

Tremendous Rush

SAROJ

AGAIN LEADS IN

A TALE OF YESTERDAY

Direction :—: CHOUDHRY.

Featuring:—

DURGA KHOTE; SURENDRA, B.A., LL.B.; ROSE; MUBARAK and ZEBUNNISSA

SEE and HEAR the Message and Efficacy of the creed of Non-Violence in this gorgeously produced Picture. Melodious Tunes, Gorgeous Settings and adequate representation and skilful direction are the Strong Points of this Picture.

SEE TO-NIGHT WITHOUT FAIL!

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WEST END

TALKIES LAMINGTON RD.

Saturday, Sunday Matinee 2-45 p.m.
Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m.

Booking thru:—SUPREME FILM DISTRIBUTORS, Bombay.

JOIN THE CROWDS

Going to SEE the Rare Masterpiece of Indian Screen Art and Technique

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WITH

PRITHVIRAJ, BIMLA KUMARI, INDIRA DEVI, ISMAIL, MAZHAR-KHAN.

Direction:
A. R. KARDAR

Daily at 5, 8 & 10-45 p.m.

TO-DAY MATINEE: 2-15 P.M.

OPERA HOUSE

Congressmen Are Foreigners In Mysore

They Have No Business To Interfere With Our Politics Says Dewan

MYSORE, Oct. 16.

Addressing the members of the Representative Assembly, the Dewan of Mysore, Sir Mirza Ismail, offered them a cordial welcome to the 76th session of the Representative Assembly at Mysore this morning.

The Dewan repudiated the allegation made in certain quarters that the Government had launched a policy of repression against public workers. Nothing, he said, could be farther from the truth.

There was no transaction or programme of the Government that needed to shrink from criticism.

The proceedings of the House and the Legislative Council bore testimony to the freedom and fearlessness with which comment was made on Governmental measures by spokesmen of the public, and also to the appreciation with which such comments were received by the Government.

The Dewan then dwelt on cases in which action was unavoidable "To be frank, I do not consider that we should have any compunction in dealing with public workers who made the upsetting of the existing order their sole object and concern without taking any thought of the risks attendant on the courses that they recommend The agitator, on the contrary, seems to love nothing so much as general disorder and confusion Reputations built up by [illegible] and faithful toil in the cause of the public are nothing to him. When men of this type are abroad it becomes not the right only, but the duty of the Government to resist their activities effectively by every means which the law of the land makes available."

The Dewan next dealt with the relations of the State with the Indian National Congress. "I should like to take this opportunity to say a word touching the Government's attitude towards outside agencies carrying on political work in the state

"It must be plain to everybody that we in Mysore are not in love with isolation No one can accuse us of lack of concern for nationalism But nationalism ought not to mean the self-immolation of the component entity Federation is not merger. In a word we should render unto Mysore the things that are Mysore's and unto India the things that are India's.

"Such being our motto we cannot concede to any body of persons who are not subject of His Highness the Maharaja the right to interpose in matters that lie strictly between the people and the Government of Mysore it is in recognition of the justice and reasonableness of this principle I take it that that wise and high souled leader Mahatma Gandhi has uniformly and consistently held that the Congress should refrain scrupulously from attempts to meddle with the domestic concerns of Indian states In such respect for one another's autonomies lies the surest and swiftest approach to good understanding and unity in this vast country teeming as it is with a multitude of interests and a diversity of allegiances which have to be reconciled one with another

Proceeding he made clear Government's policy regarding the Congress flag 'We have a flag of the Empire and we have a flag of the State. But that intermediate entity. India, has not yet been wielded into a federation nor has an All-India Government promulgated any universally accepted emblem of our nationality which is common to both provinces and to states and comprehends all the communities and groups of the Indian states.

The Congress is a great political party and we have no more objection to the display of its emblem at places or on occasions which are connected with legitimate party activities than we have to the display of the emblems of other parties or sectional bodies. But we cannot permit it to be displayed in a spirit of hostility to the state flag or under conditions which are liable to cause provocation or annoyance to persons who are not members of the party I hope that this statement of the case will serve to remove all occasions for misunderstanding on this subject hereafter."

CONGRESS DICTATOR ARRESTED

BANGALORE, October 16.

Mr. K. T Bashyam, Dictator, Council of Action, Mysore State Congress Board was arrested last night at Mysore under warrant issued by the District Magistrate, Bangalore. under Section 124A (sedition) and was produced before the City Magistrate this afternoon who remanded him to custody.—A.P.

Night Shift Men On Strike

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The night shift operatives of the Kamala Mills struck work yesterday night as a protest against the notice issued by the management stating that their services would be dispensed with after a fortnight. The workers demanded immediate payment of their wages but the management wanted time till Monday.

MAHARAJAPURAM VISWANATHAN

Recital At Matunga

Under the auspices of the South Indian Sangeetha Sabha, Maharajapuram Viswanathan and party gave a recital at the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Hall, Matunga on Thursday. Mr. Viswanathan's "come-back", if it can be so termed is significant in more than one respect. From "Vediar", he has again become a "Vidwan" and has established himself as a live-wire artiste, despite reported fable about the failure of his voice and its distinct artistry. One need not wax eloquent over every item of the recital, as there is none in which he has not shown himself to better advantage before. But his tri-cyclic twist in Asaveri resurrected the glory of the "rag" which is being done to death by every singer of "Ra Rama".

Mr. Viswanathan rules the South Indian music world, because every "raga" he renders has a modernity and finish, peculiarly his own. He wonderfully mixes the Northern "Tans" with the Southern 'Ravajatis' and the synthetic product passes for "Viswanathan Sangathi" in Madras music circles This adaptation was evident in his rendering of "Kamas", which was full of inimitable modern touches. His mastery of melody was strikingly brought out, when by a few deft touches, he pulled enthusiasm to frenzy in 'Bahudari' Kirtan His rendering of swaras was remarkable, and the shorts and medium lengths—chiselled diamond-cut, plaited and knitted variety—were marvels of finish and melody.

His choice of Mohanam as the main "raga" was in the right royal Maharajapuram style of springing surprises on the audience, but he made it a thing of beauty. The artiste was ably accompanied by Messrs. Govinda Rajan (violin) and Ganesa Iyer (Mridangam) who exhibited remarkable team work.

Vidvan Maharajapuram Viswanatha Iyer

RURAL UPLIFT AT ANKLESWAR

Papers Read At Shukdeo Young Association Meeting

The Hon. Secretary of Shree Shukdeo Young Association writes:

The third meeting of Shree Shukdeo Young Association was held as usual on the last Sunday at Shri Shukdeo Mandir, Ankleswar.

Inspiring speeches sent from Bombay by Mr. H. C. Tarkas and Mr. R. C. Kapadia were read and some members spoke on different subjects

The association accepted with thanks the sum of Rs. 11 sent by Mrudulata Kapadia to be utilized for purchasing articles of common use in sickness. The work of the Samaj is expected to progress nicely if such encouraging help is forthcoming from the people. As the work of the Samaj extends in the rural area—and most of the society consists of the people unaccustomed to such organisations—it will have to face adverse circumstances.

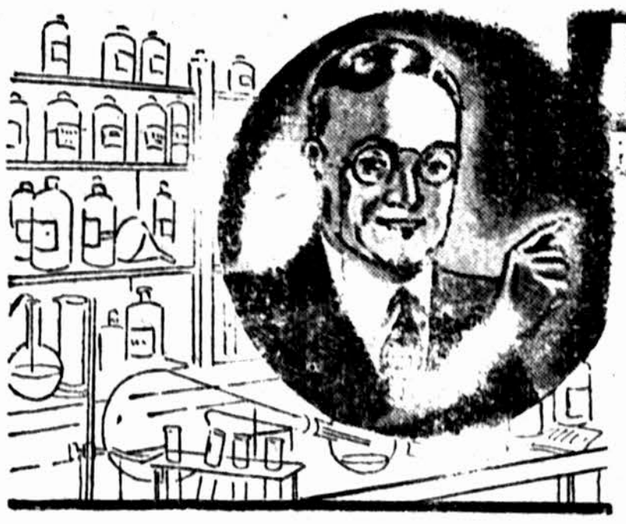
In order to further the cause of the association it was agreed that handbills explaining its objects should be circulated in the town and the surrounding villages.

ART NOTES AND EVENTS

(Continued from page 11)

tics." Did they not help the bamboo huts designed and the Presidential carriage "reminiscent of ancient Indian chariots" at Faizpur? Can devoted illogical ardour go further? Congressmen, particularly Congress "leaders," have a great number of virtues we might in theory, admire and envy. But as human beings in actual work-a-day practice, they should be surely seen from less inaccessible angles of perfection, omniscience, taste and judgment.

FOR ALL GREY-HAIRED BALD PERSONS



HAIROLIFE

FOR EXTERNAL APPLICATION ONLY

World-renowned pharmacists have now succeeded in evolving a prescription, which in the most natural manner brings about the growth of hair on bald heads and restores natural colour to grey and faded hair all in a few weeks' time. In HAIROLIFE you are offered a preparation which kills dandruff, stops the fall of hair and in a few weeks' regular use HAIROLIFE ensures a headful of lustrous natural-coloured hair to every grey haired or bald person, irrespective of age and sex.

THROW AWAY THOSE HARMFUL HAIR-DYES

Three to 4 weeks, regular use of HAIROLIFE will eradicate every trace of greyness in your hair; and to obtain permanent results, a regular use of three bottles is desired. Unlike hair-dyes, HAIROLIFE does not soil hats, sarees, bed-linen, etc., and is very simple to apply and does not entail any extra precautions as in the use of hair-dyes.

Your mirror and your family doctor shall give positive proof of perceptible growth of new hair after three to four weeks' treatment with HAIROLIFE and complete banishment of greyness in your hair otherwise you are at liberty to discontinue the treatment. Get your bottle to-day and possess that youthful appearance in a month's time

Price Rs. 4-10 per bottle. (Postage Extra).

WANTED AGENTS EVERYWHERE.

Sole Agents:—

CRAFF & BAYNE,

172|174, Hornby Building, Hornby Road, - - - - - - - - - Fort, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL MATINEE AT 10 A. M. TO-DAY!

EXCELSIOR

WORTHY SPECIMEN of INDIAN SCREEN ACHIEVEMENT

PRABHAT'S
Emotional Drama of Domestic Life

"THE UNEXPECTED"
(DUNIYA-NA-MANE?)

Directed By: V. SHANTARAM

Starring:—SHANTA APTE, SHAKUNTALA PARANJAPYE, KESHAVRAO DATEY, VASANTEE

Daily at 3-30, 6-30, 10 p.m. At

EXCELSIOR
(By arrangement with Western India Theatres, Ltd.)

DON'T FAIL TO SEE PARAMOUNT'S BIGGEST SHOW of SHOWS!—

The BIG BROADCAST OF 1937

THE BROADWAY
Kingsway, Khodadad Circle.
Daily 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
SPECIAL SHOW of—
—TAMIL TALKIE
SHRIMATHI PARINAYAM
or
SHRI RAMJANMA KARNAM
AT 10-30 MORNING.

YOU CAN SAFELY
RECOMMEND this Picture to your FRIENDS for its Entertainment and Social Value.

It's MINERVA'S
SENSATIONAL SOCIAL—

Khan Bahadur

Directed By:—
SOHRAB MODI

Starring:—
SOHRAB MODI and LOVELY NASEEM
SHOWING to Packed HOUSES
FOR THE 6th WEEK
at
MINERVA
Daily at 5-15, 8 & 10-30 p.m.
MATINEE at 2-30 P.M. on SAT., SUN. & HOLIDAYS.

Unchangeable
THROUGH the CHANGING SEASONS—
—the Popularity of
PRABHAT'S
TUKARAM
45th
WEEK AT
CENTRAL
To-day: 2-30, 5-15, 8, 10-45 p.m.

Labour Enquiry Will Remove Misapprehensions

COMMITTEE HAS ARDUOUS TASK BEFORE IT, SAYS F. D. STONE

Interviewed by a representative of "The Chronicle" Mr. F. D. Stone, Managing Director of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., Ltd., said personally he welcomed the Bombay Textile Enquiry Committee and was prepared to give his whole-hearted support and co-operation. It was a good thing that a Committee had been appointed as the public were labouring under serious apprehension regarding the actual wages paid to the mill-workers. The Committee after its investigations would be in a position to give true information to the public as to the condition of mill industry and the actual wages paid to the workers. He was not against giving higher wages to the workers, if conditions justified it.

APPEAL TO PUBLIC

He hoped that while the Commitee was going on with its investigations, the public would endeavour their best to prevent lightning strikes, which formed a feature of the last Enquiry Committee proceedings. He hoped that the Committee would be able to carry on its work in a peaceful spirit and atmosphere.

TASK BEFORE COMMITTEE

In view of the exhaustive terms of reference of the Committee, he was disposed to think that it would take at least six months for the Committee to finish its enquiry. He, however, hoped that the Committee would sift everything and thoroughly go into every phase of the the problem and make its report a sort of guide, as a basis for the future co-operation of the employers and the employees, thereby promoting harmony in the industry.

Regarding the personnel of the Committee, Mr. Stone thought he would have preferred a judicial committee. Even this defect, he said, was remedied by the appointment of Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram as chairman He was sure that the personnel of the Committee would command respect and confidence of the public.

Kisan Demands Demands Day

The All-India Kisan Sabha has issued the following bulletin:—

The Secretary of the Bihar Kisan Sabha has issued a circular announcing that October 17 will be observed as the "Kisan Demands Day." He says: "The speakers who will address the meetings on that day should enumerate the basic and the immediate demands of the Kisans and should further warn them against the organised attempts of the zamindars to thwart the realisation of those demands. The necessity of organisation and determined action should be impressed on the Kisans. The Tenancy Bill should be criticised on the lines to be indicated by the Bihar Provincial Kisan Sabha. Demands should be placed before the Congress Ministry in an effective but comradely manner."

"VANDE-MATARAM" ANTI-ISLAMIC

Resolutions Before League Sessions

LUCKNOW, Oct. 16.

The Subjects Committee of the All-India Muslim League session devoted this morning to discussing draft resolutions and recommended a number of them to the open session

They related to Palestine, Sir Wazir Hassan the return of the Shahidganj Mosque to Muslims, that the League should attempt to make Urdu the universal language of India, deprecating the attempt of the Congress to introduce the "Vande Mataram" song, which anti-Islamic in the Legislatures and advising Muslims not to participate therein, and Congress Ministries "vis-a-vis" Muslim representation

Consideration of another esolution condemning Congress exploitation of Muslim students has been postponed until to-night—A. P.

PREMIER KHARE AT JUBBULPORE

Stray Assaults Continue

JUBBULPORE, Oct. 16.

Though the city outwardly presents a calm appearance stray assaults on passersby in unfrequented quarters still continue.

The police continue to patrol the danger zones of the town but hooliganism is still in evidence in the circuitous and narrow lanes, where it is difficult to afford complete protection.

Troops March Through Streets

The total number of casualties up to this morning since the outbreak of the disturbances is 78, of whom two are reported to be in a precarious condition in hospital.

Troops this morning marched through the main streets of the city and Mr. F. H. G. Taylor, Officiating Dy. I.G.P., Eastern Range, arrived here last night from Nagpur.

Meanwhile the Deputy Commissioner has called a conciliatory meeting of Hindus and Muslims to suggest means to restore peace.

The Premier, Dr. N. B. Khare, accompanied by Mr. Shareef, and Pt. Mishra, has arrived here from Nagpur. He drove straight to the Victoria Hospital, where he saw the riot victims. Later he received two deputations, one of the Hindus headed by Mr. Shyamsunder Bhargava, President of the Central Provinces Hindu Mahasabha, and the other of Jubbulpore citizens lead by Seth Govind Das.

Before taking any action the Ministers, it is understood, expressed their desire to acquaint themselves, with every aspect of the situation.—A.P.

100 CASUALTIES REGISTERED

JUBBULPORE, Oct. 16.

The riot situation, instead of showing signs of improvement, seems to be becoming more acute. The number of casualties has reached 100 by this evening.

The Police are reported to have snatched three loaded double barrelled guns from Muslim quarters

Stray assaults on isolated persons still continue.

The Premier, Dr. N. B. Khare, along with his colleagues, visited the Kotwali, and efforts are being made to restore peace and harmony.

It is understood that the authorities have agreed to allow the Hindus to take 300 lathis in the Bharat Milap Procession which will take place to-morrow. A. P.

EFFORTS FOR PEACE AT JUBBULPORE

JUBBULPORE, Oct. 16.

Stray assaults on isolated persons in infrequented quarters still continue and in spite of the promulgation of Sec. 144 and the Ministers' presence and the authorities' vigilance, the atmosphere remains tense.

Ministers received a Muslim deputation this afternoon and later held a Hindu-Muslim leaders Conference and advised them to settle their differences. Since they could not arrive at any decision and peace talks hitherto have been inconclusive, the Hindu leaders have postponed Bharat Milaps' procession announced for to-day Meanwhile vigorous efforts are being made to restore peace.

Ministers also visited the affected areas this afternoon.—A.P.

EXCEPTIONAL TAMIL TALKIE
Which RAN CONTINUOUSLY for a number of WEEKS in MADRAS

"BALA YOGINI"

Produced by MADRAS ARTISTES' CORPORATION and featuring six Juvenile Stars—SARASA, SAROJA, BRAHADAMBAL, RUKMANI, PATTU & BALU being brought to your favourite.
THEATRE
PLAZA
DADAR.
TO-DAY: SUNDAY, 17TH OCT. AT 9-30 A M.
Please make a Note of the Timing IT'S AT 9-30 A.M. (MORNING).

'A PERSONAL TRIUMPH
FOR
V. Shantaram'

For the last word in ingenious, smooth, impressive and entertaining film-direction, SEE—

PRABHAT'S SOCIAL SUCCESS
THE UNEXPECTED
(DUNIYA-NA-MANE?)

Directed By:—:V. SHANTARAM
Introducing—Miss SHAKUNTALA PARANJAPYE, B.A. (Cantab.)

Featuring:—SHANTA APTE, KESHAVRAO DATEY, VASANTEE RAJAH NENE, CHHOTU, GOURI, VIMALA VASISHTA

—SEE INDIA'S OPPRESSED WOMANHOOD AT BAY—
AT
KRISHNA
TALKIES [illegible] RD.
Daily: 5-15, 8, 10-45 p.m. Matinee TO-DAY 2-30 P.M.

EXTRA ENTRY COUPONS

The following are Six Extra Entry Coupons of our SILHOUETTE COMPETITION. You may fill in as many coupons you wish to, provided each coupon is accompanied with a fee of ANNAS EIGHT as Entry Fee:—

Silhouette Coupon	17/10
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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them

Name.....

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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them

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Address.....

.....

Please write name and address in Block Letters on each entry coupon.

KAMALA MILL STRIKE ENDS

Management To Give 15 Per Cent. Increase In Wages

The strike in the Kamala Mills in Tulsi Pipe Road. Bombay. ended on Friday morning when the men resumed work.

The settlement was effected by the Conciliation Board which awarded the operatives an increase of 15 per cent in their wages

The strike among labourers engaged in loading lorries with goods intended for shipment continued on Friday Nearly 400 men are involved. They demand an increase of 50 per cent in wages.

A process on of 250 strikers marched from Musjid Bunder to Sewri. They were addressed by labour leaders.

Two More Mills Closed

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The weavers of the Crown Mills submitted their demands to the management last Saturday, which were turned down last night. Their complaint was that their wages are very low and they should get at least as 10. per loom plus deer food allowance. After the negative reply for their demands the weavers struck work and sat still in the Mills.

The Victoria Mills

The Satya Mills changed hands, and they are owned now by Messrs Mangaldas Mehta & Co., the mills are reopened as Victoria Mills. In Aug. new employees were recruited who were asked to do cleansing job. The management has not paid the workers for this job, and this month when the tickets were distributed on the 8th inst. they found that their wages were very low for their work on looms, after mills were regularly started last month.

The Management and the Labour officer failed to make amends. Hence the workers went on strike yesterday (Friday) afternoon.

Both the strikers are being conducted by the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) Meetings are held and addressed by Messrs Nimbkar Dange Bhise, Ranadive, Kulkarni, Bhatkar and Tambitkar.

The Union is applying to the conciliation court for the settlement of the disputes.

WHITE LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

A few days' application of this medicine cures white leprosy and leucoderma radically. Get rid of these horrible diseases by application of this medicine in spite of failure by hundreds of Hakims, Doctors, Kavirajes and advertisers. Rs. 500 rewarded if proved fallible. Price Rs. 2.

BIRTH CONTROL

It is an infallible medicine for birth control. Suspend the use of this medicine and you will have children. The medicine is to be administered for two or three days in a month. Medicine for one year's use cost Rs. 2. Rs. 100 rewarded if proved fallible. Another medicine for complete Barrenness, price Rs. 2. It is not harmful for the health.

VAIDYARAJ AKHIL KISHORE RAM,
No. 180, P. O. Katri Sarai, (Gaya)

PRESS WORKERS ON STRIKE

Six-Hour Night With Food Allowance Demanded

Bombay, Saturday.

The workers of the New Laxmi Printing Press of Bombay (Mandvi) have gone on strike from to-day.

The demands of the strikers are as follows:—

1. Reduce the working nours to six during night shift as before.
2. And to give food allowance which they used to get formerly for night work

The workers met this morning and decided to send a written application to the manager with a request to grant their most reasonable demands which they have set forth in their application.

But, Mr. Punshi Vershi Shah, the Manager of the Laxmi Press has refused to grant any of the demands and the workers have been compelled to carry on the strike

ANOTHER EDUCATION SOCIETY IN CITY

Another link in the progress of night schools in Bombay City was forged when the inauguration ceremony of the Pioneer Education Society was performed by Mr. Irabati at the Sirdar High School premises on the Dusserah day.

Mr. Gadre, Editor of "Nirbheed," presided on the occasion.

Mr Gadre hoped that the institution would be an ideal one and invited Mr. Irabati, the leader of the Youths and president of the Padamshali Aikyechu Mandal, to perform the ceremony.

Mr Irabati, in declaring the society open, said that he much appreciated the co-operative principles for which it stood.

He pointed out the difficulties under which Night Schools worked. Whereas day schools worked for five hours, the same field was covered by the Night Schools in two hours and that too was during the period of rest. Working under such conditions required idealism amongst the workers.

POONA GIVES LEAD

Agreed Terms About Sonya Maruti Temple Dispute

POONA, Oct. 15

A settlement of the long-drawn Sonya Maruti temple dispute appears to be in sight.

A deputation consisting of leaders of the communities, namely, Sardar Mudaliar, Rao Saheb Kirad, Sayed Asaf Alli, Khan Bahadur Mahomed Salauddin, Messrs. Abdul Razak, Popatlal Shah, N. V. Gadgil and Deogirikar waited upon the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi this afternoon and submitted to him the terms of compromise, which were arrived at between Hindus and Muslims over the Tamboli mosque and Sonya Maruti temple question.

The terms which were signed by 175 leading members of both the communities, are briefly as follows.—

"Hindus are free to play any kind of music before the temple any time to the west of a line shown in the plan. The proposed line is to be 120 feet from the mosque. Hindus are prohibited from playing music on the east of the line but are at liberty to ring the bell in the temple. The present bell of the temple will not be replaced by a bell of larger size and the banging of additional bells will not be allowed. On the other hand Mahomedans are to be allowed to read 'pothees' on the eastern side of a line drawn across Laxman Road, a distance of 125 feet to the east of the line referred to above, but not to the west. As regards the remaining sides of the mosque, Hindus will not be allowed to play music within 120 feet of the mosque."

The terms were discussed before the Home Minister. The Collector was also present. The deputation then asked Government for orders on the lines agreed upon.

In reply the Home Minister said it was a happy event and hoped that the example of the agreed settlement set by Poona would be followed by Hindus and Muslims elsewhere in the country.

He agreed to consider the proposals sympathetically and said that appropriate orders would be issued in due course.—United Press.

HUKKERIKAR CANCELS TRIP TO MYSORE

DHARWAR, Oct. 14.

The Secretary, Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee, has issued an invitation to the Mysore Congress Committee to present their case before the meeting of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee at Dharwar on the 24th of this month

In view of this, Mr. Hukkerikar cancelled his proposed visit to Mysore.—A. P.

ON CRUISE TO INDIA

Prominent European Businessmen's Venture

KARACHI, Oct. 16.

A party of 20 prominent European merchants and industrialists will, it is understood, shortly visit India on a luxury cruise organised by Orientourist Ltd., an Indian travel bureau of London. The famous explorer and writer Rosita Forbes will act as the official hostess.

The purpose of this cruise is not purely for pleasure but to show to the visitors the vast potentialities which lie open to them.

The party will be the guests of three Indian Princes.—United Press.

DELEGATION OF M.P.s FOR INDIA

To See Working Of India Act

KARACHI, Oct. 16.

According to private advice received here from London, a Parliamentary delegation led by Lord Kinnoull and other M.Ps. is to visit India shortly.

Members of the party propose to see for themselves the working of the Government of India Act, 1935.

Such a visit was suggested by Dr. B. C. Roy during his recent visit to London and has been jointly organised by Lord Kinnoull and Mr. P. B. Seal.—United Press.

Air Rides For Baroda Citizens

BARODA Oct. 15.

Arrangements have been made by the Indian Aviation Development Co., Ltd., of Bombay to fly their "Foxmoth" 'plane on the Baroda aerodrome near Narni village, 2 miles from Baroda, and give joy flights to the people of Baroda from the 25th to 31st instant at cheap rates Three passengers will be taken every time in the flights which will go on from 8 a.m to 1 p.m. every day.—A.P.

Mukhi Gobindram's Secretary

KARACHI, Oct. 15.

With the resignation of Mukhi Gobindram, his Secretary Mr. Dialmal Daulatram will automatically relinquish office.—A. P.

"C. R." On "Outsiders"

Extract from the interview (on the completion of the ten days' tour in the Salem District) of the Hon. Mr. C. Rajagopalachari:—

The Premier said that a total change had been wrought in the administration of the province and officials were now willingly carrying out the orders of the Congress Cabinet. He referred to the achievements of the Congress Ministry and pointed out that there were still some difficulties in the path of running the administration. There were numerous requests everywhere and petitions for jobs and refusal meant the anger of the people who made the requests. He appealed to the people to show more patience and restraint.

There was also the added difficulty of people having no work in other provinces coming over here to create mischief by inciting the masses to violence. As the Minister in charge of police he could not keep quiet and allow such things to go on. He must snatch a revolver and do something to curb such things, if necessary.—"Hindu", October 11.

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Moin-ud-Doula Gold Cup Tourney

Hyderabad In Strong Position On Opening Day

SECUNDERABAD, Oct. 16

After a lapse of two years the All-India Moinudoula Gold Cup Cricket Tournament commenced at the Secunderabad Gymkhana ground on Saturday, October 16, when Shahbad team met the Hyderabad Cricket Association Eleven in the opening match.

Unlike previous tournaments when players from all over India participated, this year only two teams from Bombay are participating.

The following players represent the Hyderabad Cricket Association Eleven:—

(1) R. K. Rao (Captain), (2) Mazheruddin Khan, (3) Riaz-ul-Haq, (4) Lodhi, (5) S. R. Mehta, (6) Toorkey, (7) Abied Bilgrami, (8) Waheed Razvi, (9) Mache, (10) M. C. Rajgopal, (11) Abbas and Shahbad team is represented by (1) A. T. Dhanshuk (Captain), (2) Arjuna Makwana, (3) K. B. Krishna Rao (4) Abdur Rasool, (5) Dhanji Makwana, (6) Dayanand Acharya, (1) M. B. Naik, (8) Kanji Makwana, (9) A. Harry, (10) C. M. Kotadia and (11) S. N. Patel.

OUTSTATION TEAMS

Among outside teams competing are Kanga's Eleven from Bombay, skippered by H. N. Contractor and Pilgrims captained by G Richards.

Winning the toss Hyderabad Eleven elected to bat S. R. Mehta and Mache opening their innings, while M. B. Naik and Arjuna Makwana were incharge of Shahbad bowling.

At the lunch interval, Hyderabad Eleven had made 166 runs for 4 wickets.

SHAHBAD INNINGS

Dhansuk and K. Rao opened Shahbad's innings, while Riaz-ul-Haq and Mehta were incharge of Hyderabad attack.

At the tea-interval Shahbad had scored 23 for the loss of 2 wickets. Dhanji and Arjuna Makwana being together with 1 and 2 respectively.

Shahbad XI had collected 59 runs for the loss of 4 wickets, when the stumps were drawn this evening.

SCORES:—

H. C. A. XI (1st Innings)	
Mache, l.b.w. b Naik	34
Mehta, c Rao, b Naik	1
Toorkey, b Dashuri	50
Mazhar-ud-din Khan, c Dayanand b Arjun	30
Zaheed Sayeed Lodhi, c Rasul, b Dhanshuk	72
R. K. Rao, b Dhanshuk	15
Waheed Razvi c Rasul, b Dhanshuk	14
Abid Bilgrami c Dhanji b Dasthuri	1
Riaz-ul-Haq b Dhanshuk	6
Abbas, st	*26
Rajgopal (not out)	8
Extras	6
Total	263

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M.	R.	W.
Naik	23	4	63	2
Arjun	20	4	66	2
Dhanshuk	11	0	52	4
Dayanand	15	3	43	0
Narayen	6	0	22	2

FALL OF WICKETS:—1/5; 2/77; 3/88; 4/162; 5/195; 6/222; 7/223; 8/229; 9/229; 10/263.

SHAHBAD (1st Innings)	
Dhanshuk, b Riaz-ul-Haq	17
K. Rao, l.b.w. b Mehta	3
Extras	3
Total (for 2 wkts.)	23

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BARODA PREPARES TO RECEIVE TENNYSON TEAM

BARODA, Oct. 15.

As the time of the arrival of Lord Tennyson's team to play a match with Baroda on the 26th and 27th instant is approaching, brisk preparations are going on the part of the Baroda Cricket Association to construct stadiums.

It is now decided that Shrimant Yuvaraj Pratapsinh Raje, President of the Association himself, Prince Khanderao Raje and Sardar Ghorpade along with other selected players will play with the Tennyson Team in the above match.

Prior to the above, Baroda will meet the Bombay Gymkhana on the 20th, 21st and 22nd instant, when the best players of the latter will show themselves, as already intimated.—A.P.

CRICKET CLUB OF INDIA

Life-Membership Applications

BOMBAY, Oct. 16.

The Hon. Secretary of the Cricket Club of India says that since the Committee of the Cricket Club of India decided to limit the membership to 2,000 in May last, there had been many applications and of the 120 Life-Membership and 360 ordinary memberships then vacant, there are only 30 places open for Life-Members and 35 ordinary members. As soon as these places are filled all further applications will be put on a waiting list until the Committee rescind their previous resolution, and decide to elect further members.—A.P.

FINE CENTURY BY PALIA

Islam Gymkhana Beat Gaud Saraswat Club

BOMBAY, Oct. 16.

A feature of Saturday's cricket was the brilliant century by P. E. Palia for the Parsee Gymkhana, in their two-day fixture against the Hindu Gymkhana, which commenced at the latter's ground, Kennedy Sea Face, this afternoon.

Palia's 107 included 11 fours and 3 sixers while M Khan, J. Lawyer and F K. Nariman also added useful contributions, scoring 36, 34 and the latter remaining not out with 39

The Parsi Gymkhana had scored 237 for 5 wickets when stumps were drawn this evening.

VICTORY FOR ISLAM GYM.

In a single-day match, the Islam Gymkhana defeated the Gaud Saraswat Cricket Club by 3 wickets and 8 runs.

Batting first the visitors were all out for 92, Dumatkar being the highest scorer with 24

Islam Gymkhana replied with 100 for 7 wickets, H. Khairaz topping their batting with 24.

'Parle Public Park

MINISTER PATIL TO OPEN TO-DAY

The Municipal Public Park, Malaviya Road Vile Parle (East) will be opened by Mr. L. M. Patil Minister for Local Self-Government, Bombay, to-day at 9 p.m. (S.T.)

KHAR SHARDA MANDIR

The second anniversary of the inauguration of the Khar Education Society's Sharada Mandir will take place to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. at the Laxminagar Pavilion. Seth Chaturbhuj Gordhandas will preside.

Austin Beats Borotra

LONDON, Oct. 15.

In the Queen's Club National Covered Courts Lawn Tennis Championship semi-final Davis Cup player Austin beat Jean Borotra (France), eight times winner of title, 6/1, 6/1, 6/1. He meets the holder, Karl Schroeder (Sweden), in final.—Reuter.

TO MEET TENNYSON'S

Trial Matches To Select Combined 'Varsities Team

NEW DELHI, Oct. 15.

The Hon. Secretary of the Board of Control for Cricket has issued the following note:—

Trial matches to select the Combined Universities team to play against Lord Tennyson's Eleven at Lahore will take place at Lahore in the first week of November.

Universities have been invited to recommend their best talent, from among whom the selectors will choose the Trial Teams and following the trials matches select the Combined Universities team.

The Hon. Secretary of the Board of Control has requested all Universities to send him immediately the names of all such cricketers as are likely to be considered for the trial matches. It is understood that except for those players who will play against Lord Tennyson's team, the expenses of all the others will be shared by their respective Universities.—A. P.

VOLUNTEERS FOR SANITATION

Congress R. C. Appeal To Prof. Manikrao

BARODA, Oct. 15.

An appeal is addressed by the "Swachhata—(cleanliness) Samiti" of the Reception Committee of the Haripura Congress from Bardoli Swarajya Ashram to Rajratna Prof. Manikrao to contribute a good quota of volunteers for cleansing purposes at the Haripura Congress, stating that 1,000 volunteers are urgently needed for this important work wherein students, Kheduts and Harijans have an equal and clarion call of duty.

The appeal is receiving the Professor's attention.—A P

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MISERABLE PLIGHT OF SHOP-ASSISTANTS

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj Supports Just Demands In Address To Bombay Conference

MR. GULZARILAL ON NEED FOR ORGANIZATION

The Bombay Shop Assistants Conference met at Madhav Baug on Saturday night under the presidentship of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj.

The quadrangle, where the Conference met, was brilliantly lit and a special shamiana was erected where the President and visitors and members of the Reception Committee took their seats.

Among the visitors present were Messrs. Nagindas Master, S. A. Brelvi, Gordhandas Morarji, Abid Ali Jafferbhai, Mohanlal Desai, M. R. Masani, Ganpati Shanker Desai, Dr. Vora and Mr. Purshottam Kanji.

The whole place was gaily decorated with buntings and National Flags.

About 5,000 people attended the Conference and the whole quadrangle was packed to capacity.

The Bombay National Guards and a special volunteer corps of the Conference were in attendance

The proceedings began with exhortations in verse and prose depicting the conditions of Gumasthas (Shop Assistants).

Earlier in the night a torch light procession was taken out in the bazaars and markets in a motor-bus raising slogans.

WELCOME ADDRESS

Mr. Yusuf Meherally, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, in welcoming the delegates drew attention to the condition of the Gumasthas vividly in his speech. He formulated certain demands which, he hoped, the Congress Ministry in spite of its busy time, would concede through legislation.

He said the present was a time when they should organise themselves on a politico-economic basis. They should also join the premier political organisation of the country, the Indian National Congress, which had been doing yeoman's service to the country for the past fifty years. It was their duty to make the Congress strong and vigorous.

MISERABLE CONDITION

There were about a lakh and a half of shop-assistants in the city of Bombay. The condition of these people and their dependents was miserable. It was worse than that of industrial labour, for the workers had at least the protection of the Factory Act, Workmen's Compensation Act, etc., whereas the shop-assistants had no such protection There was no legislation to restrict their hours of work. Generally they worked from 12 to 14 hours The number of those who worked from 16 to 18 hours was also considerable

IMMEDIATE DEMANDS

The immediate demands before them were an eight-hour day, 48 hour weeks, a weekly holiday, holidays on festival days, ban on employment of boy under 14, a month's leave with full pay in a year and twenty days' casual leave per year, a fixed minimum wage, ban on night work in forward transactions in the market, and recognition of the Gumastha Association by the Merchants' Associations.

Mr. Meherally further suggested establishment of a Labour Exchange for registration of the unemployed

He hoped they would bring out a Shop-Assistants Bulletin shortly.

He was confident that the Ministry would take adequate measures if they organised themselves vigorously

Messages wishing success to the Conference were received from Mahatma Gandhi, the Congress Socialist Party, Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose, Sreemati Sarojini Naidu, Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Messrs. Jairamdas Daulatram, K. F. Nariman, V. V. Giri, Sreemati Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar, Dr. Chandulal Desai, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mr. S. K. Patil, Mr. Achyut Patwardhan, Mr. J. Nusserwanji, Mr Munshi Ahmed-Din, the Mayor of Bombay, Rao Saheb Bole and others.

NANDA OPENS CONFERENCE

Mr. Guzarilal Nanda, the Parliamentary Labour Secretary of the Bombay Government, opened the Conference.

He said that though he had not so far studied the the question of shop-assistants as he had done that of the working classes he would assure the Conference, where necessary the Government would enact laws. He stressed the need for organization. They had three courses before them to achieve their object.

One was strengthening their own organization. The other was mutual understanding with the merchants. The last course was legal enactment. Though legislation might be enacted, much depended on its enforcement

Mr. Fayabali Karimjee, who walked out of the Zanzibar Legislative Council as a protest against the "Clove Bill" snapped on arrival in Bombay from Zanzibar on Saturday morning.

Finally he said that the demands they had put forward were such as would not only not dislocate business or ruin the commercial interests, but would improve trade. However he advised them to act cautiously. Thus greatest need was to increase the wealth of the country.

They had in their chosen President Seth Jamnalal Bajaj a "Sheth" who had made "Sheths" of his gumasthas.

All the present evils were attendant upon modern business conditions and they did not exist in villages of olden times.

They should realise that they had two paths before them to choose. One was the path of revolution and the other was Mahatma Gandhi's peaceful method. So far as he himself was concerned he would assure them that he had entered the legislature and had entered the Government solely with the intention of espousing the cause of the workers like them.

He thanked them for asking him to open the Conference.

JUST DEMANDS

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj rose amidst cheers to speak.

The demands before them were perfectly justified and he advocated the enforcement of them. Hours of work differed according to the nature of traders, but there should be no difficulty in fixing the number of hours of work.

Those employed in profitable trades should also be provided with provident fund, bonus, and pensions.

The most essential thing for them to achieve their object was organisation.

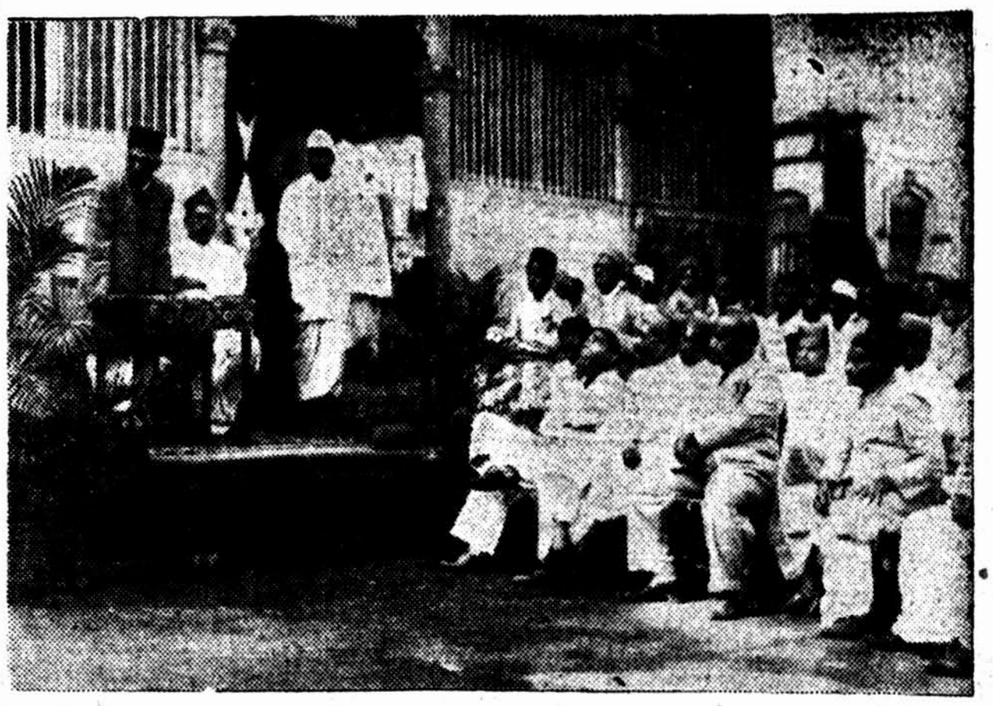
They should through their organisation try to arrive at an amicable settlement with the employers and if they did not succeed in their attempts, they should look up to their Congress Ministry to do the needful

He was quite sure that the interests of traders and employees were safe in the hands of the Congress.

He wished them success.

The Conference adjourned before midnight to meet to-day (Sunday) at 6 p. m. when the resolutions before the Conference would be considered.

A fuller report of the Conference will be published in Monday's issue of "The Chronicle".



Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar of Poona addressing a Dassara Day gathering at the Youngmen's Hindu Association Hall on Thursday.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mitchell Williams, a young unemployed European, was charged to-day with trespass before Mr. Royal, Hon. Presidency Magistrate

The accused is alleged to have committed wilful trespass in Frainy Villa at Henry Road. He was arrested by the Colaba Police on October 13, on a complaint from Miss J. Irving.

About 20 days back, the complainant is stated to have lodged a complaint with the police against Mitchell Williams stating that he had climbed over the wall and got into her flat. He was warned by the police.

On October 13, the accused, it is alleged, was seen at her door, and she asked him to go away.

He is said then to have tried to force open the door. The complainant thereupon phoned to the Colaba Police. The police arrived immediately afterwards and arrested the accused on the staircase of the complainant.

The complainant in her evidence stated that she had known the accused for the last four or five months and she allowed him for merely to stay in her flat as he was unemployed and helpless. She also used to give him money now and then. Later she did not like his way, so she asked him to clear out of her flat.

Mr E. A Sargon appeared for the complainant. Sub-Inspector K R Vasavada prosecuted.

The case stands adjourned to October 18.

"That death was caused by complete fracture of skull and fracture of the leg due to his having been knocked down accidentally by a train, near the Elphinstone Road Station, on the B.B. & C.I. Railway line, while on duty as a Mukadam of gangmen," was the verdict passed by the Bombay Coroner's Jury to-day, at the inquest on the body of Jairam Ladoo (50).

While a young Muslim girl named Zubdabai Abdulla was crossing the junction of Mohamadali Road and Pydhoni Road from east to west on Oct. 14 she was knocked down by motor car Y1884 which was proceeding towards Byculla, she substained serious, injuries, and was removed to J. J. Hospital on October 14, where she died yesterday.

The inquest was adjourned, for Police investigations, till October 20.

That death was caused by "extensive suicidal burns" was the verdict returned by the Bombay Coroner's Jury, to-day at the inquest on Manibai Mohanlal (24).

It was stated that on Thursday evening, people heard the cries that there was fire in the room of Manibai. People found door of the room bolted from inside. They forced it open and found Manibai lying on the floor badly burnt. Mohanlal Sakharlal a neighbour of the dead woman poured water on her burning "sari".

She was removed to J. J. Hospital, where she died a few hours after her admission

LIBYAN ARABS' SOLIDARITY

ROME, Oct. 16.

Signor Mussolini has received a telegram from the chiefs of most of the Arab tribes of Libya, assuring him of their solidarity with the Palestine Arabs in consequence of the event of the last few days. It may be recalled that during Signor Mussolini's visit to Libya in April, he claimed to be the Protector of Islam.—Reuter's Special.

NEW YORK COTTON 6 POINTS UP

Bullion Quiet And Wheat Easy

BOMBAY, Oct. 16.

On Saturday crossrates ruled quiet.

N. Y. COTTON FIRM.

New York cotton was firm on trade and foreign buying influenced by prospects of crop control measures.

BULLION QUIET.

London gold and silver ruled quiet.

WHEAT EASY

Wheat was easy. Jute was steady.

WALL STREET QUIET.

The London Stock Exchange was closed. Wall Street was quiet.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

DECEMBER 1937

New York, Oct. 16.

Previous closing	8.26
To-day's opening	8.33
Difference	+.07
To-day's closing	8.32
Difference	+.06

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JANUARY 1938

Liverpool, Oct. 16.

Previous closing	4.70
To-day's opening	4.76
Difference	+.06
To-day's closing	4.79
Difference	+.09

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May Rs. 167

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Oct. 16.

Cotton was steadier on scattered buying and covering influenced by prospects of crop control measures which offset present bearish outlook otherwise there was nothing in the news to stimulate activity.

Trading in December commenced at 8.33 i.e. 7 points higher than previous closing. Prices advanced on better Liverpool cables and trade and foreign buying but thereafter the demand slowed down with movements confined to a small margin. December closed at 8.32 with a rise of 6 points

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Oct. 16.

The following were the opening ranges:—

December (8.17/8.15) 8.34/8.33
January (8.06/8.05) 8.37/8.35
March (8.10/8.10) 8.34/8.33

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Oct. 16.

American October (4.62) 4.73
American December (4.67) 4.78
Sakels November (6.14) 6.23
Sakels January (6.56) 6.70

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Oct. 16.

Broac cotton for April May delivery moved between Rs. 169 and Rs. 167 The closing rate at 10 p.m was Rs. 167-8.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Oct. 16.

The rates at 2-30 p.m were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-2) 1-2
Indian Pekoe higher (2-2 1/4) 2-2 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-2 3/4) 1-2 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-0) 2-0

JUTE

New Crop October November (£20 7/8 paid and sellers) £21 1/16 paid
Dunlop October (£23 1/4) £23 1/4 sellers.
Lightning October (£22) £22 sellers.

RUBBER

Spot (7 15/16 buyers) 7 15/16 buyers
Forward January March (8 1/8 paid and sellers) 8 1/8 paid and value.

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay November October (£14 3/4 sellers) £14 5/8 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta October November (£15 11/16 sellers) £15 11/16 sellers.
Linseed La Plata October (£13 3/4 sellers) £13 3/4 sellers.
Groundnuts Coromandal November (£13 13/16 sellers) £13 13/16 sellers.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

New York, Oct. 16.

Previous closing	4.96 1/16
To-day's opening	4.95 15/16
To-day's closing	4.95 7/8

U. S. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Oct. 16.

Previous closing	4.96.12
To-day's opening	4.96.05
To-day's closing	4.95.95

FRANC RATE

London, Oct. 16.

Previous closing	147.35
To-day's opening	147.31
To-day's closing	147.28

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Oct. 16.

London exchanges opened with sterling dollar 4.96.05 and kept steady throughout with minor fluctuations franc opened at 147.31 and then steadied to 147.28 on scattered support.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 4.95.25.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 147.28.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (11.130) 11.120
New York on Bombay (37.48) 37.48
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 1/4) 0.93 1/4
London on Milan (94.25) 94.25
London on Shanghai (1-2 3/8) 1-2 3/8
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.
4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.
6 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent

LONDON METALS

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

Tin (£222 1/2 buyers £222 3/4 sellers. Easy) closed.
Lead (£18 buyers £18 1/16 sellers. Steady) closed.
Electrolytic Copper (£50 1/2 to £52 1/2) closed.
Glasgow Iron sh (107-0) closed

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Oct. 16.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"Speculators small buyers. Business small. Market quiet"

LONDON SILVER

London, Oct. 16.

Spot	20d. 19 15/16d.
Forward	(19 7/8d.) 19 7/8d.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Oct. 16.

Liverpool wheat opened easy with December at 103 and March 100 1/8. Prices declined on lower outside markets which induced scattered selling and realising with some liquidation b t subsequently prices picked up a little.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Oct. 16.

Chicago wheat opened quiet with December at 0.99. Prices declined on scattered selling and weekend liquidation as a result of lower foreign cables.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Plenty Of Cheap Credit

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Oct. 16.

On the money market although the portion of funds sent here sometime back 'safety first' reasons is now returning home, borrowers found plenty of cheap credit at their disposal.

In fact the amount of capital seeking temporary employment is causing embarrassment to discount brokers whose quota of this week's treasury bills was again reduced owing to keen competition from interests outside the usual market circles.

Wall Street opened irregular.

LONDON GOLD

London, Oct. 16.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-0-4 1/2) £7-0-4

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Oct. 16.

Wheat January	5 7 6
Wheat May	5 4 9
Linseed	8 5 9

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Oct. 16.

Silver ready	50 15 0
Silver 1st settlement Asho	50 15 0
Silver 2nd settlement Kartak	51 0 6
Gold ready	34 11 6
Gold 1st settlement Asho	34 11 6
Gold 2nd settlement Kartak	34 11 3
Sovereign	22 2 6

BROWN BOLD LINSEED.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association)

Bombay, Oct. 16.

	Rs. a. p.
Rates at 11-0 a.m.	8 5 3
Rates at 12-0 noon	8 5 9
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	8 5 9
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	8 5 6

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Oct. 16.

The Stock Exchange was closed to-day

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Oct. 16.

To-day's opening rates were as follows:

General Motors (dol 40 3/4) dol 40
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 31 1/4) dol 31 3/8
U S Steel Common (dol 67) dol 66 1/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 115 7/8) dol 115 1/2

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, Oct. 16.

Liverpool wheat October closed at 104 as against the previous closing at 105 1/8

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

Karachi, Oct. 16.

To-day's closing quotations.—

	Rs. a. p.
Sind cotton January	17 1 0
Punjab January	14 11 0
Desi American January	18 4 9
Tone: Steady.	
Wheat October	29 9 3
Wheat November	30 0 0
Wheat December	30 8 6
Wheat July	28 12 6
Tone: quiet.	
Gram October	22 14 0
Gram November	23 4 6
Gram December	23 10 0
Gram July	22 11 0
Toria November	42 0 6
Toria December	41 15 6
Toria February	39 0 0
Cottonseed January	15 13 6

N. W. Rv. Workers' Conference

QUETTA, Oct. 16.

Mr. Naraindas Bechar, a member of the Sind Assembly, will preside over the North-Western Railway Employees' Conference to be held on October 17, 18 and 19.—United Press.

PARTITION OF PALESTINE

League Deputation To Make Inquiry

LUCKNOW, Oct. 16.

To-day's meeting of the Muslim League condemned Government's policy in Waziristan and asked them to postpone their forward policy.

The League further condemned the projected partition of Palestine, asked Parliament to withdraw the scheme and decided to send a deputation to Palestine to make an enquiry.

It is understood that the deputationists, Mr. Abdul Rahaman Sidiq, Chowdhury Khaliquzaman and the Raja of Mahmudabad will fly to Palestine shortly while the fourth member, Moulana Hasrat Mohani will go by sea.—United Press.

REPATRIATED FROM ANDAMANS

19 Prisoners Arrive At Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Oct. 16.

Nineteen prisoners, including three repatriated politicals, arrived in Calcutta from the Andamans by the S.S. "Maharaja" this afternoon.

All of them were taken to Alipore Jail.—A. P.

TWO SPECIAL SESSIONS NEXT YEAR

LUCKNOW, Oct. 16.

The 25th session of the All India Muslim League commenced this afternoon under Mr. Jinnah's presidentship

The Conference adopted a resolution moved from the chair condoling the deaths of Doctor Ansari, Dr. Ross Maswood and Sir Fazli Hussain.

A number of messages wishing the League success was read. The messages included those from Sir Abdul Qayum, Raja of Kananor and Sir Mohamed Yaqub.

Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan's announcement that the Punjab delegates had asked him jointly to request the Conference to hold the next session of the League at Lahore was received amidst cheers

SPECIAL SESSIONS

Mr. Jinnah expressed his pleasure that there was some competition, as Bengal also had put forth her claim. He stated that there would be a special session at Lahore next February and another during Easter in Bengal The Punjab and Bengal were the spearheads and the United Provinces the heart of Islam he declared. He assured both the provinces that he would place the proposals before the Council of the League. After the election of the Subjects Committee the session adjourned until to-morrow.—A P.

Hoshangabad Way To Communal Amity

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Oct. 16.

The Hoshangabad correspondent of the Independent, Nagpur wires "Muslims of Hoshangabad set a noble example of unity by taking active part in the arrangement of the Durga Pujah celebrations. The Khaksar paltan was in attendance.

Music before mosque was not objected to by Muslims".

Bomb Find Arrests

JULLUNDUR, Oct. 16.

Mr. Jawala Singh and a dozen others of Barapind were arrested following the alleged recovery of a bomb from a maize stock.—United Press.

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct 16

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 100/1
3 per cent 1951/54 101/8
4 per cent 1941 103/8
6 per cent U P Bonds 97
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 97/14
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 106/6
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 108/4
4 per cent 1960/70 113/6
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 118/12
5 per cent 1939/44 105/7
5 per cent 1940/43 108/4
5 1/2 per cent 1948/50 Loan 103/10

TAX FREES.

4 per cent 1954/63 [illegible]
5 per cent 1945/55 120/5
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 108/12
5 per cent 1935 Mysore 123

CORPORATION DEBENTURES.

4 per cent B P T 1974 109/4
4 per cent M Deb 1974 108/8
5 per cent M Deb 1947 118
6 per cent 1954 131
6 per cent K P T 1956 131

Note: 3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened steady at Rs. 98 but declined on increased selling on rumours of troubles in the Mediterranean to Rs. 97/13. Tone quiet.

MONEY & EXCHANGES

Bombay, Oct 16

B. C. RATES T T D D 1/6 1/18

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying T T 1/6 5/32
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32

NEW YORK.—
Bank's selling T T 268
Bank's buying T T 266 1/8

PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,103
Bank's buying T T 1,123

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 77 1/2
Bank's buying T T 77

AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 67 1/4

JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 67

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 83 3/4

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 79 3/4

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 156 1/4

BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 91 7/8

CROSS RATE—
New York London 4.96 15th instant
Japan London 1/2 /132 16th instant
Hongkong London 1/3 1/16 16th instant
Shanghai London 1/2 17/64 16th instant
Java London 8.95 16th instant
London Paris 147.35 15th instant
London Belgium 29.44 3/4 15th instant
London Switzerland 21.56 1/4 15th instant
London Berlin 12.35 1/8 15th instant
London Stockholm 19.39 1/2 15th instant
London New York 4.96 1/8 15th instant
London Amsterdam 8.97 3/8 15th instant
London Italy 94.27 15th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady
Gold £7-0-4 14th instant
Gold £7-0-4 1/2 15th instant
Silver London Ready 19 15/16 14th instant
Silver London Ready 20 15th instant
Silver London Forward 19 7/8 14th instant
Silver London Forward 19 7/8 15th instant
Silver New York Ready 45 14th instant
Silver New York Ready 45 15th instant
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 14th instant
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 15th instant
London discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 14th instant
London discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 15th instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

MONEY:—
Call 1/2 per cent.
3 months 3/4 per cent.
6 months 1 per cent.
Tone: Easy

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Oct 15

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	79
3 1/2 per cent	93
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	103 1/2
4 per cent 1948/53	108 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	113 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	115 1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	111 1/2
3 per cent 1949/52	98 1/2
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	74 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War loan	101 5/8
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	110 3/8
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	75 steady

PROFESSIONAL SUPPORT IN STEEL SHARES

NATURAL UPWARD REACTION: MARKET DISPLAYS GOOD UNDERTONE

BOMBAY: October 16.

After a steady decline in shares throughout the week, there was some short covering and Professional support towards the close today.

The market opened easy and there was considerable nervous unloading which resulted in a steady fall and the undertone of the market was easy. Later on prices rallied on active support and the tone of the market at the close was very steady.

Steady long liquidation during the last five days left the market in a technically healthy state and naturally the market was entitled to some reaction.

Professional Operators finding prices depressed, took an opportunity by active buying and the whole market registered sharp improvement from the low levels reached during the early part of the day. It appears that the general feeling is moderately bullish and to-day's improvement will be carried further in the next week.

Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 1,095 and after declining to Rs. 1,087 advanced to Rs. 1,112 and closed at Rs. 1,107. Century shares after declining to Rs. 302 advanced to Rs. 315 to close at Rs. 313. Central India shares were steady at Rs. 335 after touching Rs. 328. Simplex shares changed hands at Rs. 123, while Swadeshi Mills shares closed at Rs. 326.

Associated Cement shares opened at Rs. 158 and after declining to Rs. 157-8 improved to Rs. 158-4. Andhras were quiet at Rs. 1,592, while Tata Powers opened at Rs. 1,462 and after declining to Rs. 1,450 improved to Rs. 1,472 and closed at Rs. 1,468.

Tata Steel Dfds, opened at Rs. 1,665 and after declining to Rs. 1,647 advanced to Rs. 1,680. Ordinary shares also improved to Rs. 359-8. Bombay Burma shares opened at Rs. 772 and rose to Rs. 382.

TEXTILE SHARES.

BOMBAY, Oct. 16.

	Rs.	as.
100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 6) X.D.	400	0
250 BOM. DYEING (Rs 25)	1106	4
100 CENTURY	313	12
100 CEN. INDIA. (Rs. 4)	335	0
100 COLABA (Rs. 2-8)	275	10
100 Coorla (Rs 5)	117	8
250 Davia	75	0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10)	470	0
1 E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0-10	-0
100 Finlay (Rs. 2)	163	12
100 GOKAK (Rs 4-8)	243	12
[illegible] (Rs 5)	1790	
100 Indore	78	12
100 Khatau (Rs. 3)	165	10
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 10)	330	0
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	687	8
250 Madras United	11	0
1000 Morarji (nil)	1350	0
250 Model	55	0
50 MYSORE (Rs. 2)	126	4
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	323	2
100 Osmanshahi (Re 1)	46	8
100 Phoenix (10)	348	2
25 SASSOON SILK (Rs. 2)	70	0
1000 Sholapur (Rs 50)	2330	0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	123	12
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 5)	326	4
100 Swan (nil)	128	12
500 Vishnu (Rs 50)	1490	0
1000 Western (Rs. 10)	915	0
BANKS		
50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	118	4
25-50 Central (Rs. 12)	30	11
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1547	8
125-500 I Conty (Rs. 7-8)	381	4
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	142	8
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-8)	124	0
5 Union (As. 4)	5-9	-6
CEMENTS		
100 Associated	158	4
INSURANCE		
100-500 Empire (Rs. 14)	995	0
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	15-14	
20 Mercantile	56	4
15-75 New India (Rs. 1-4)	44	4
200 Oriental (125)	4,760	
10-50 Vulcan (Rs 8)	8	2
ELECTRIC		
100 Ahmedabad Old	156	4
1000 ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 45)	1592	8
10 Ajmer (As. 4)	13	8
50 B'BAY TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	132	3
100 B'bay Suburban (Rs. 6)	182	8
10 Broach	14	0
100 Karachi (4)	271	
100 Poona (4)	212	8
100 Surat (Rs. 6)	210	0
100 TATA HYDRO (Rs. 5)	161	4
1000 TATA POWER (Rs. 37-8-0) XD	1468	12
RAILWAYS		
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	957	8
100 C. Province	97	0
100 Dhond Baramati	104	4
100 Gujarat	95	12
100 Mandra Bhon	97	8
100 Pachora Jamner	94	0
100 Sara Sirajgunj	99	8
500 Tapti Valley	765	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Oct 16

Bombay Dyeing (1102/8) 1095 1087 1092 1080 1102 1112 1108 1107
Century (307/8) 307 302 306 302 315 313
Central India (336/4) 335 325 327 324 331 335
Kohinoor (380) 381 373 380
New Great (323/12) 325 318 321 325 323
Simplex (123/12) 123 121 123
Swadeshi (327/8) 327 318 326
Associated Cement (158) 158 157/8 158/4
Andhra (1595) 1595 1592
Tata Hydro (161/4) 161
Tata Power (1457/8) 1462 1450 1472 1466 1468
Tram Ord (133/2) 132/8 132/3
T Steel Defd (1666/8) 1665 1647 1652 1642 1657 1655 1685 1680
T Steel Ord (356/8) 355/8 354/8 355/8 354 357/8 356 359/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (168) 168 167/4
Bellapur (190) 191 192
B Steam (210) 208
B Burma (776/4) 772 767 775 787 782

MININGS

9 Burma Corp. (As. 11)	10	12
8sh. Indian Copper (As. 1-6)	3	1
[illegible] and Steel (Re. 1)	51	4
10 SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 2)	75	0
[illegible] OFD (Rs. 36-3-6)	1680	0
75 TATA STEEL ORD (Rs. 10)	359	8

MISCELLANEOUS

100 ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	350	0
[illegible] BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 6)	192	8
200-250 B'bay Safe Dep (Rs 40)	876	4
50 BOM STEAM (Rs. 13-12)	208	12
125 B. BURMA (Rs. 20)	782	8
50 Do. Conty. (Rs. 8)	251	4
8sh. Br. B. Petrol (nil)	5-6	-8
50 B. TELEPHONE (Rs. 1-8)	103	0
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 3)	161	4
50 I Invest Trust (Rs. 2)	50	0
[illegible] I Radio Defd (12)	565	0
100 I. Radio Ord (15)	510	0
1000 Port Canning (Rs. 25)	750	0
[illegible] PREMIER CON (Rs. 2-15)	94	0
15 Scindia	28	1
25 Tata Oil Mill	36	0

PREFERENCE

7 p.m. Andhra Valley	1,505	0
6 p.c Bombay Steam	807	8
7 p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)	75	8
5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)	547	8
6 1/4 p.c [illegible] onst. 1st	107	0
6 1/4 p.c. Prem Const. 2nd	101	8
7 p.c Tata Hydro	159	6
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Power XD	1,532	8
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	201	4
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	167	4
7 p.c. Vishnu	703	12

DEBENTURES

3 3/4 p.c Andhra Valley	101	0
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	109	4
4 p.c. Bom. Telephone	52	0
7 p.c. Sholapur	83	12
6 p.c. Tata Hydro	109	8

(Last Dividend in Brackets and Capital letters indicate shares on Forward List.)

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Oct 16

Following a small rise of one point in New York cotton futures the local market opened at Rs. 165 for Broach A/ I delivery and improved to Rs. 167/4 on buying professional operators. There was some covering and prices were firm.

Liverpool market opened as expected at a rise of 6 points and the local market was steady with Broach A/M. quoted at Rs. 167/4. The market closed firm at 5 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M.	169	0	0
Oomra D/J	150	4	0
Oomra March	151	4	0
Bengal D/J	134	4	0
Bengal March	135	0	0

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Oct. 16.

Bengal F.G.	137/39
C. P. 1	155/58
C. P. 2	148/51
Arvi	148/51
Berar	138/41
Khandesh	133/36
Jalna/Sailu	133/36
Burwah Sanavad	136/40
Mathia	118/23
Broach Fine	157/61
Jagadia-Ankleshwar	191/93
Surat	201/03
Navsari	208/11
Kampala	318/20

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Oct. 16.
Since 1st September.
In full-pressed Bales.

	2 days	This year.
Khandesh		613
Barsi and Nagar	5	497
Berar		6
Central Provinces		48
Total Oomras	5	1,164
Dholera		751
Sind-Punjab	747	9,518
Broach		1,406
Coompta and Dharwar	146	2,661
Westerns-Northerns	25	551
Cocoanada		12
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		809
American		158
Egyptian, African and Sudan	1,874	34,595
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		26
Total	2,797	51,651

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 7th Oct.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	2,647	25,862
Japan and China		21,980
Coast Ports	417	9,002
Up-country by Rail		29,382
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		3,550
Total	3,064	28,776

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 13th October	233
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	48,854
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	40,269
Increase	8,585

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: December 159 January 161 March 169 May 176 at cross rate 4.96 1/16

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1938 165 Liverpool May 1936 4.84 Rs. 45 3/4 at exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1958 165 New York May 8.24 Rs. 19 3/4 at cross rate 4.96 1/16

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Oct 16

Yesterday London gold prices improved 1/2d. to £7-0-4 1/2. London Paris Exchange rate improved 23 points at 147.35. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.96 1/16. London silver prices improved 1/16d. to 20d. Speculators bought and business was small. Later on the market was quiet. New York silver was quoted at 44 3/4 cents and Montreal prices advanced 5 points. The local market was fairly steady with a moderate business ard prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

GOLD

Ready	34	11	3
Aso	34	11	9
Kartak	34	11	9

SILVER

Ready	51	15	6
Aso	51	0	0
Kartak	51	1	6

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Oct 15

October	44.50+05
December	44.80+05
March	44.50+05

THE SCOUT LAWS

Like the Scout Pledge, the Laws are to be understood by the scout with all their implications. Behind the verbal expression of the law, is its spirit and its true meaning which ennobles the individual, gives him character, and sets before him a guide to conduct, which he will appreciate in later years, when he lives the laws in the midst of the storms of life.

The First Law:

A SCOUT IS TRUSTWORTHY.

The emphatic certainty of the simple present tense—is—makes the law the seal of a scout's behaviour. A scout is a person who 'has to be' relied upon, because he is a Scout. His word is his plighted bond, his honesty is beyond question, and obedience to this law is the proof of his sincerity .The simple wording of the law carries with it a responsibility which is not easily measured. The scout owes it to the world to keep his word and carry out what he undertakes; the world owes it to him to accept his word 'without question.'

Scouts enjoy sea bath when in Camp.

Learning to live in the Scout Camp: The daily meal in the making.

Scouting affords opportunity for urban and rural contacts.

The Second Law:

A SCOUT IS LOYAL

Loyalty is a quality that must be cherished, even in a world. where it is much abused. Our law does not attempt to lay down the loyalties of a scout. He should be left to decide his own loyalties. The scout gives loyalty where it is due, he gives loyalty to those who are loyal to him. Above all, he must be loyal to himself, his own conscience, his own ideas, ideals and beliefs. In the complex world of to-day, loyalties come into conflict. Loyalty to persons comes in the way of loyalty to ideas and principles. Loyalty to truth comes into conflict with loyalty to those who are dear and respected. Loyalty to one's own country may come into conflict with loyalty to the laws of the country. Discrimination is therefore necessary. Above all, let the scout be true to himself, let him realise his higher loyalties—to Truth, Justice, Peace, Humanity—of course as he would understand loyalty.

There is no doubt a scout owes loyalty to his co-workers and colleagues who are engaged in a common task. Whenever there is work, action, common effort, there must be loyalty between those who work together. Loyalty of the patrol, of the troop of any unit to the whole, of the pupil to his school, of friend to friend, of the citizen to his country, of the leader to his cause, of the follower to his leader—these are some of the loyalties which must be practised because of their social value. Man must be loyal to his brother man in all the dealings of his life.

SCOUT IS HELPFUL.

Coming to the third law, a Scout is Helpful. In the narrowest sense, it means that a scout is ever willing to "lend a hand" and to do any small thing that can help another. In its widest sense the scout learns to lay in his mind the foundation of the principle of Mutual Aid, Co-operation and Service. The law is clearly meant to develop in the scout the social feeling which becomes the background of his social life. In actual practice, the daily good turn develops in the scout the habit of helpfulness, which is one of the best habits any human being can develop—the habit in all cases to put his fellow men before himself.

WELL DONE MADRAS.

Our heartiest congratulations to the Madras Provincial Association for its splendid lead to country in deciding to disaffiliate from the B. P. Movement at its meeting which was held on the 2nd of October. It is noteworthy that the decision is reached in the presence of Indians and Englishmen alike. The decision clearly indicates that it is now fully realised by all persons except of course by Mr. Hogg who has created for himself an unauthorised position in the Indian Scout World, and Mrs. Easterly who believes that "all well" with the Guide Movement in Bombay—that the Scout Movement in India should become a national asset which can no longer toe the line for British Imperialism. As early as the 24th of July, the Hon. Justice Sir M. Venkattasubba Rao, the Provincial Scout Commissioner of Madras, had declared, "I am prepared to do everything in my power to rid the movement of even the suspicion of any objectionable feature, that may be shown to exist, the moment it is brought to my notice." This pledge he has carried out, with the Association of his able Provincial Secretary, Mr. K. Sanjiva Kamath, with a sincerity and consistency which must secure the best appreciation and thanks of the whole scouting world in India.

The resolutions passed at the Provincial meeting in Madras are a fitting reply to the Viceroy who has issued a very long statement full of his usual courtesy, vagueness and absence of anything substantial that the occasion demands. The trap of the Round Table Conference—the fertile product of the imagination of Mr. Hogg, has met with its proper rebuff. The sooner they realised that times are now past when Indians can be fooled by these clever devices of British diplomacy, the better for all concerned. Moreover these clever devices should be left to the more congenial atmosphere of politics and not introduced in the sanctity of movements which are ruled by high-sounding Pledges and Scout Laws. Like the Round Table Conferences, the Triennial Conference should be given a decent burial, and no better person can be found to sing the funeral orations than the "Deputy Chief Executive Commissioner" for India, Mr. Hogg.

* * *

A QUEER BLESSING

The Seva Samiti is entitled to the respect of all Indian scouts, in view of its manifold services to the scout world, but it is frankly impossible to understand the words of appreciation for the statement of H.E. the Viceroy that have fallen from the lips of Mr. Bajpai, the Organising Commissioner of the Seva Samiti Scouts in India. When even the Provincial B. P. Associations and their highest officials have not found any sweet words for the Viceroy's statement, it is queer that it should be left to a high official of the Seva Samiti to award a certificate of good conduct to the Chief Scout of India and a bouquet of thanks to Lord Baden-Powell. It is impossible to understand how Lord Baden-Powell can grant the Seva Samiti a membership of the International Bureau, and it is still more difficult to appreciate why any self-respecting Indian organisation, should go to Lord Baden-Powell for his permission to join the International Bureau. The Seva Samiti should realise that its movements at the present day cannot remain aloof from the needs of the whole nation. At present its movements are keenly watched by all nationally minded scouts and it cannot forget that it has to face strong criticisms on every side. This is the time for consolidation and co-operation between all national elements in the country, and the public will view with suspicion any wooing with elements which have throughout remained against the best interests of the nation. During the week I met some

(Continued on page 23).

Sport From All Quarters

WORLD SCULLING CHAMPION

Plan To Defend Title Against Bob Pearce

LONDON (By Air Mail).

Laying down as conditions that there must be a stake of £400 and that he must receive £400 for expenses and half the gate money, Bob Pearce, world's sculling champion, is willing to return to Australia to defend his title against Evans Paddon, Australian champion. Should the latter be willing to pay his own expenses, Pearce will defend the title for nothing at the Toronto Exhibition.

GEORGE DENNET DEAD

Gloucester Bowler Who Skittled Out Northants For Twelve

George Dennett, a former Gloucestershire player, and one of the finest left-arm bowlers of recent years who had not played in Test cricket, died at Cheltenham at the age of 57.

Dennett's greatest bowling feat was in 1907, when, against Northamptonshire at Gloucester, he took eight wickets for nine runs with a match record of 15 for 21 runs. Northamptonshire were put out for 12—the lowest total in first-class cricket.

After his retirement Dennett became cricket coach at Cheltenham College.

SIR H. GORDON'S STATISTICS HOBBY

Sir Home Gordon writes in "The Cricketer":—

Statistics are my hobby, and, as usual, I shall deal with the past season in "The Cricketer Annual," which will be published in November, but among the curiosities of figures not yet revised, one is that Somerset lost precisely the same number of wickets in both out and home Championship matches. In their out matches, Notts scored 6,107 runs for 200 wickets, whilst opponents obtained 6,109 runs for 197 wickets. The Secretary of M.C.C. expressed the desire to know the number of "new" decisions in l.b.w. as related to others. Again subject to checking, I have written to him that in Championship matches there were 300 "N's" among 953 l.b.w. decisions against batsmen. The comparative figures in 1936 were 371 and 1,115.

ATHLETIC STARS DROP OUT

Britain will be weakened for the Empire Games at Sydney by the absence of S. C. Wooderson, world mile record holder, A. G. K. Brown, British quarter-mile champion, and Alan Pennington, Oxford's sprinter.

None of these athletes can spare the time for the four-months trip which the Games call for. Wooderson is concentrating on a law examination.

Yorkshire Defeat Middlesex In Challenge Match

Twenty-three Thousand People Attend During Three Days

(By ATHENIAN).

LONDON, (By Air Mail)

I have not yet read the final figures of the receipts from the Yorkshire v. Middlesex Challenge Match, but I am told that the sum available for charities should exceed £ 700 Twenty-three thousand people attended during the three days. Considering the arctic weather which prevailed most of the time (when it was not raining!) and the counter-attraction of football, these figures, gratifying as they must be, to the promoters of this cricket innovation, prove convincingly that the match was popular, despite Lord Hawke's disapproval.

Yorkshire's crushing defeat of the challengers disappointed southerners, but it must be admitted that Middlesex, on this occasion were outclassed.

Yorkshire On Top, All Ways.

It is sometimes suggested that the present system of championship scoring is cumbersome and not always fair. There is no harm in trying other systems, but they all give the same result. For instance, if the counties are arranged in order of merit according to batting averages, Yorkshire lead with 34.16, Middlesex following with 31.59.

As regards bowling averages, however, the positions are reversed. Middlesex occupy first place with 20.66, while the northern county are second with 22.10. But of course no one would suggest that blowing averages should decide the championship.

It is interesting to note that Yorkshire remain the only county to have won more than half their county matches—723 out of 1,403. The percentage is 51.53. Middlesex are sixth on the list with a percentage of 37.90. Whichever way you look at it, Yorkshire are champions!

LEN HARVEY'S SUCCESSFUL COME-BACK

Gives Coloured Opponent Severe Battering To Win On Technical K. O.

Len Harvey made a fine comeback to the ring after ten months' absence when he beat the coloured heavy-weight, Manuel Abrew (Edinburgh) on a technical knock-out in the 14th round of their 15 rounds fight at Glasgow.

A crowd of 20,000 saw Harvey slow to get going, and the Scot took the first two rounds by a shade. Up to the half distance Abrew put up a strong resistance, but afterwards Harvey was in complete command.

Abrew took a severe battering in the closing stages. His left cheek was gashed and his face badly swollen. He was distinctly weak when the referees intervened and it is a matter of doubt whether he could have lasted out another round.

How They Train Boxers

(By ATHENIAN).

LONDON, (By Air Mail)

We heard a lot about Tommy Farr's training methods, how he insisted on plenty of beef steak, prepared by an English cook; his eight mile walk in the early morning; his public sparring bouts; his study of boxing films, and so on.

Sharkey was reported, before the fight, as having criticized: English boxers in general for their over-indulgence in steak eating, their neglect of road work and their insufficient attention to gymnasium training. I do not think any of these charges can fairly be levelled against the British champion.

TRAINING BY TRAM.

Other British boxers may not be quite so innocent. Mention of road work being neglected reminds me of a yarn they tell about Harry Mansfield, a former middleweight boxer of some distinction and much popularity. He was being trained by the late Jack Goodwin at Whetstone.

"Don't bother to come out on the road with me" said Mansfield one morning to Goodwin. "I'll go alone." That afternoon the trainer met a tram conductor friend. "Had one of your boys as a passenger this morning," he said.

It turned out that Mansfield had jumped on a tram, ridden to the terminus, remained on board for the return journey and, alighting 100 yards from his training quarters, finished his "road work" with a spectacular sprint! Mansfield was a comedian if not a champion. But what trainer Goodwin said, and did, is another story.

PRECEDENT FOR LIZANA

(By ATHENIAN.)
LONDON, (By Air).

Further to my query regarding the eligibility of Senorita Lizana for the English Wightman Cup team after marriage (she is engaged to a Scotsman) mention should be made of a precedent for an international lawn tennis player representing the country of her adoption by marriage. Frau Sperling, a German born, who played for her native land as Fraulein Krahwinkel, now plays for Denmark, her husband's country. So perhaps the smiling little Senorita from Chile, now ranked No. 1, may some day play for England.

30 MILES SWIMMING COMPETITION

Won By S. K. Kubuth In Four Hours, 55 Mts. And 5 Secs.

The 30-mile swimming competition in the River Hooghly from Hooghly town to Calcutta—an annual event under the auspices of the Aheeritollah Sporting Club—resulted as under:—

S. K. Kubuth	1
K. Mukerjee	2
Baijor Master (Bombay)	3

A 13-year-old girl, Lila Chatterjee, finished sixth.

Out of the twelve competitors eight finished the course.

BIG GAME FISHING CONTEST

First Prize £1000

LONDON (By Air Mail).

A first prize of £1,000 is to be given for the heaviest game fish caught during the Big Game Fishing Contest planned in connection with the 150th anniversary celebrations of Australia, next year, as well, prizes worth £500 will be given for the other events, including £100 for the heaviest striped marlin, £200 for the heaviest shark (other than bluemouse or mako), and £25 each for the heaviest tunny and the heaviest game fish of more than 40 lb. caught on a line not exceeding No. 12 cord.

One of the competitors, says "Austral News," will probably be Zane Grey, the well known novelist who is planning an extensive deep sea fishing tour of Australia during that period.

He is to arrive in December.

SPORTS DEVICE IS FOOL PROOF

LONDON, (By Air Mail)

An electrical device which will remove the possibility of errors in judging and timekeeping, and provide the spectators with an instantaneous result, has been invented by an Australian, Mr. C. M. Lindsay. It is now being tested, states "Austral News" and, if successful, will be used for the British Empire Games during next year's 150th anniversary celebrations. An ingenious apparatus, the machine automatically switches on coloured lights as the first, second, third and other competitors cross the finishing line. The same operation automatically records the time to each competitor.

THE 1940 OLYMPIC GAMES

The Olympic Games Committee, Tokyo, has issued a statement controverting the rumours that, because of the present strained situation in the Far East, Japan is likely to abandon the holding of the 1940 games. The committee express the opinion that the ominous clouds will soon pass.

WOMEN'S RECORD CYCLING FEAT

Miss A. Caley and Miss M. Callacher (Clifton C.C., York), broke the Women's R.R.A. London to York Tandem record by covering the 196-1/2 miles in 10 hrs. 42-mins. 25secs.

SUNDAY EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Lucky Number Scheme

Preserve this Copy It May Fetch You Rs. 100!

Each copy issued during the month of Oct. 1937, will bear a number on the last cover page. 37 of these Numbers have been selected by us at random and these numbers are denosited in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd.

After the last issue of this month the envelope will be opened and the Numbers will be published in one of the issues of the next month.

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Dr. B. N. DESAI, HYDROCELE SPECIALIST (Vadifalia. SURAT)
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Radically in 15 minutes Consultation:—1st to 6th of every month in BOMBAY in SARDAR GRIHA (Hotel) Crawford Market For Booklet of details and Certificates. send 4 As stamps.

From Across the Seas

(Continued from page 8)

their being used as Nazi propaganda in 1936. By the time they have objected to the use of the 1940 Games as a weapon of collective security, they will have no friends left except a few of the disregarded athletes. But by that time, no doubt, international sport will be controlled by the Foreign Office, and those who control it at present will be greatly relieved.

Premier And Music

It is interesting to learn that Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain have become patrons of the National Conservative Musical Union. They are both music lovers.

It is not known of the Prime Minisetr being a performer on any instrument, but Mrs Chamberlain is an accomplished pianist. The husband enjoys her playing. Among his favourites are Beethoven's "Moonlight" Sonata, and Schubert's Unfinished Symphony.

Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain frequently attend concerts together. Before the Premier became a politician he helped to form an orchestra in Birmingham.

When he moves in to No. 10: Downing Street, Mr. Chamberlain will be safe in inviting his Conservative choirs to entertain him. It was Ramsay MacDonald who made No. 10 safe for singers. In his first Socialist Premiership he invited the Glasgow Orpheus Chorus, the conductor of which is his close friend, Sir Hugh Robertson (an undertaker in business), to sing to him. The weight of the performers and the audience imperilled the floor, and workmen had to be called in to strengthen it.

The Conservative Musical Union is to hold a festival of song, and a "Lucy Baldwin cup", it is announced, is to be presented to the most musical singers. The Conservative party was never so naively happy. Even the party conference looks like being a festival of song, all wonder, love, and praise for the Government, so much so that the organisers are asking how on the basis of such harmony it can be kept talking for the allotted two days. Unity has its problems.

Franco And Blondes

In his autobiography published recently under the title "Georgian Adventure," Mr. Douglas Herrold describes how he aranged for General Franco to be flown to Morocco to start his revolt.

The plan was to fly an apparently innocent airplane to the Canaries and it to be stolen there by Franco's friends. In order to accentuate the aircraft's innocent intentions there were to be two platinum blondes besides the pilot. This, it was felt, would not look like war.

Mr. Jerrold rang up a Mr. Hugh Pollard and asked him: "Can you fly to Africa to-morrow with two girls?" "Depends upon the girls," Mr. Pollard answered. Suitable girls were forthcoming, and the plan worked. Mr. Jerrold was for a number of years editor of the "English Review". Politically he may be described as a Right Intellectual, that is, bearink about the same relation to Mr. Chamberlain as, say. Professor Harold Laski does to Mr. Attlee. An enormous nose overshadows his face, and behind it lurk conspiratorial but kindly eyes. He might have been a cardinal or a dictator or a tax-collector, but is a publisher.

Many authors have had a joke before now at the expense of the publishers who ask them to put an assurance at the front of their book that all their characters are fictitious. Until how, it was thought Osbet Sitwell's was the funniest: The 'I' in this book is not me."

However we have to hand the palm now to Cameron McCabe, whose detective story, "The Face on the Cutting-Room Floor," is all about a film studio, and is prefaced:

* * *

What They Say

An empty garage is better than an empty nursery.—Bishop of Chelmsford.

Most dictators come to grief over the selection of their ministers. They either select mediocrities or become jealous and afraid.—The Very Rev. W. R. Inge.

For the sake of accuracy of the story of our time, I feel I must say something in the form of a book.—J. Ramsay MacDonald.

I do not mind who holds the records so long as they are held by Britons.—Sir Malcolm Campbell.

I should have been much more decently brought up if my parents had been too poor to afford servants.—G. B. Shaw.

My impression of university life is that most of us were so intent upon acquiring information for the examiners that we had no time to think.—Rev. F. Greeves.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

I have just received from the various local branches of the All-India Children's Association, a report of the last day's celebrations of the Birthday Anniversary Week of Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Annie Besant and Balkan-ji-Bari, held on Sunday, 3rd October.

Of course, as I intended, I could not attend all the functions,—because, you see, at certain places the times clashed. However, I was everywhere—even outside Bombay, at Baroda and also in Sind—in spirit all right. I enjoyed all the functions, sure enough, to my heart's content.

KHAR BALKAN-JI-BARI

At Khar, children joined the Prabhat Pheri organised by the local Congress Committee. After that the National Flag Hoisting Ceremony was performed at the C. K. P. Hall, by Mr. Wandrekar, who also spoke on the occasion, giving certain valuable pieces of advice to children.

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment form of the A. I. Children's Association, for the postage of which I enclose herewith nine pies stamps. My age is.....years

Name (Master or Miss).....

.....

Full Address .....

.....

.....

Please write in block letters and post it to:—

Dada—"Gulistan"
Khar—Bombay

Then, in the same hall, children had some items of singing, dialogues, drill, etc., etc. The Harijan children also joined, and played "lizzim." The function was presided over by Shrimati Ratan Behn Mehta, who and also Mrs. S. H. Jhabwalla addressed the meeting, and Messrs. Desai, Barat and Dave related to children stories from the lives of Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Annie Besant.

At the end Mr. M. J. Parmar, the General Secretary related in nut-shell the history of the Balkan-ji-Bari and thanked the president and the audience. The Children's Arts and Crafts Exhibition was kept open for the whole day. Prizes will be awarded to the boys and girls who submitted the best hand-made articles.

VILE PARLE FUNCTION

At Vile Parle the function was organised under the joint auspices of the Balkan-ji-Bari and the Nutan Bal Shikshan Mandir, presided over by the Hon. Mr. Mangaldas Pakwasa, President of the Bombay Legislative Council.

Children gave best "items" on the small stage erected for the purpose. Sports were also organised, and the three children who stood first will be awarded prizes.

A dramatic piece in action.

BOMBAY CELEBRATIONS

The best function was organised by the Bombay City Branch of the All-India Children's Association. Children had gathered at the Fellowship High School, and they displayed such beautiful art in their "items", that I really do not know how to describe all that. The smaller children certainly did their very best!

Only the children's parents and relatives were called, so the audience perhaps was more appreciative. Some suggested that the next year's celebrations should be organised on a grander scale. Nevertheless, I personally liked the present function the best of all. It was so natural and so nice.

The audience was addressed by Kaka Udharam Kewalram Sujan, who explained to the relatives of children that had gathered on the occasion, how the Balkan-ji-Bari has been working and what its aims and objects are. At the end, sweets were distributed amongst Children only. . . .

And, shall I add, I was given sweets too—I cannot say if I was thus obliged, because I was really considered to be a child, or because the remains had to be disposed of and amongst the elders the choice fell on me. Whatever the reason, surely I felt very happy!

THE BHATIA BAL MANDIR

Celebrations were also held by the Bhatia Bal Mandir, Kalbadevi. A child garlanded Mahatma Gandhi's photograph. The children played some games, and sweets and chocolates were distributed amongst them.

In the end the children and teachers sang "Maru Vatan." They had some collections also for the Children's Poor Fund. Rupees Eight only collected on the occasion were sent to the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Home for Destitute Children, Matunga.

AT BARODA

The Children's Week was organised at Baroda under the auspices of the Vidyarathi Mitra Mandal at the suggestion of their secretary, Mr. Krishnalal Chhaganlal Zaveri. Throughout the week, lectures of prominent persons, sports and outings were organised.

IN SIND

At Karachi, children met in the Pushpa Bhavan, where the National Flag was hoisted by a child. The children were told stories from the life of Mahatma Gandhi by Dr. Choithram P. Gidvani and others.

Bunder Road Extension Branch at Karachi also organised a nice function, where Sadhu T. L. Vaswani and Prof. Jethmal Parsram spoke to children and sweets were distributed amongst them.

Balkan-ji-Bari and Harijan children at Larkana had a combined function, where they enacted drama, and Syt. Kodumal Bhatia and Syt. Ram B. Motwani addressed the audience.

Celebrations were organised at Hyderabad and Tando Alahyar, and various other places also. As I have not received any account of their functions, it cannot be given here.

So the celebrations ended with peace. Now Bombay has to try and make success of the forthcoming All-India Children's Gathering. And all centres should help by trying to send as many children as possible.

* * *

FILL IN AND SEND IT NOW DO NOT WAIT FOR YOUR BIRTHDAY MONTH

Birthday Registration
BOMBAY CHRONICLE
Children's Own Corner.

NAME (Master or Miss) ....

.....

.....

ADDRESS .....

.....

.....

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY

.....

DATE OF BIRTHDAY

.....

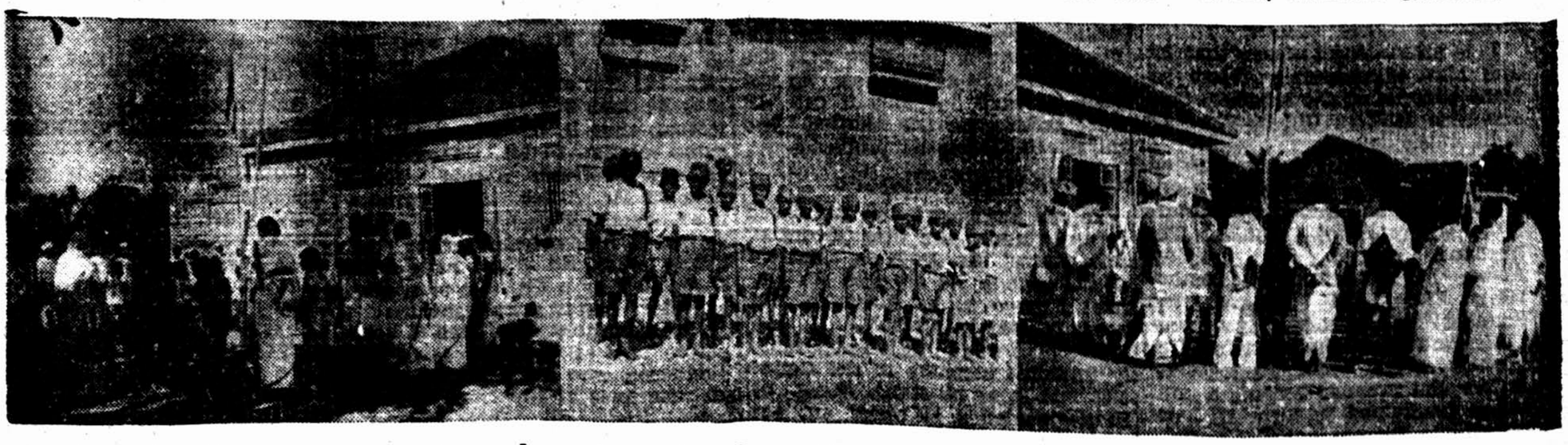
Fill in and send to:—

Dada—"Gulistan"
Khar—Bombay

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

I have the pleasure to send Birthday Greetings to the following this week:—

1. Bro. Manohar Nadkarni



Various functions were organised throughout Bombay City and Suburbs by the local branches of the All-India Children's Association on Sunday, 3rd October, the last day of the Birthday Celebrations Week of Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Annie Besant and Balkan-ji-Bari. Here are seen (left and right) the National Flag Hoisting Ceremony which was held after the Prabhat Pheri and a group of Harijan children (centre) who joined the deliberations.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

2. Sis. Sushila Desai
3. Sis. Hemlata Banerjee
4. Bro. Thadho Agnani
5. Bro. Jal Navroji
6. Sis Mary Rose
7. Bro. Ibrahim Jafferbhoy.

* * *

TALES FROM HISTORY
UMRA—SON OF RANA PRATAP
(By Usha Setalvad)

Umra came to the throne in the last years of the Great Mogul Akbar. The latter was engrossed in establishing justice and order. So, Umra reigned in peace at Udaipur.

Umra was once sitting in his palace when he saw his noblemen coming towards him. By the very thud of their footfalls he knew that they were impatient but he showed no anxiety. They cried, "Lord of the Seesodias! the hour of battle has come—prepare and lead!"

But Umra, so much used to luxury, hesitated till the Chief of the Chandawats dragged him from the palace. Umra was indignant but as he looked at the barren hills of Mewad, he remembered his days in exile with his father and the cry burst from his lips, "Har, Har Mahadev!"

The Rajputs were victorious. Umra defeated not only this, but also many other contingents of Jehangir. In every battle some of his brave were lost and his army grew smaller and yet smaller.

Jehangir was alarmed at these defeats. He thought of drawing away some of his foes' chieftains and so installed Pratap's brother Sugra at Cheetod as a rival prince. But he had misjudged Rajput fidelity and had misunderstood Sugra, son of Cheetod.

When Sugra walked amongst the ruins of Cheetod, his heart, though it was the heart of a fallen Rajput and a traitor was seized with remorse. The sight of a fallen Cheetod became unbearable. He gave it up to Umra, his nephew, and returning to Delhi, killed himself.

Jehangir then sent a huge force against Umra and offered him peace if he would submit. But Umra by way of answer, routed the entire force in the pass of Khamnoor. It was a glorious victory for Mewad.

The Moghul was infuriated and sent Shah Jehan with a mighty force towards Cheetod Umra and his son Kurrun, took up the challenge.

To-morrow the battle would begin. Umra stood on the Fort of Cheetod and swept the hills with his gaze. His force was now reduced to but a handful of men. He had stood erect and unbending to the last hour and even now his face was stern and the light of the battle was in his eyes. But his heart throbbed with pain. The saffron banner which had flown for centuries over the hills of Mewad would be lying in the dust to-morrow.

Shah Jehan and Umra fought. The Moghul won. Umra had to give in and yet he could not bring himself to bow to Jehangir. The latter was expecting him but he asked to be excused because of his old age.

While the messenger went to Jehangir Umra installed his son on the "Gadi"—the "Gadi" which now existed at the pleasure of the Moghul—and entrusting Kurrun with the honour of Mewad, he retired to an old, lake-side palace. Jehangir sent him many gifts and treated him most royally but not once did the proud Umra leave his abode, for like every true Rajput, he,

Rather than be less,
Cared not be at all—

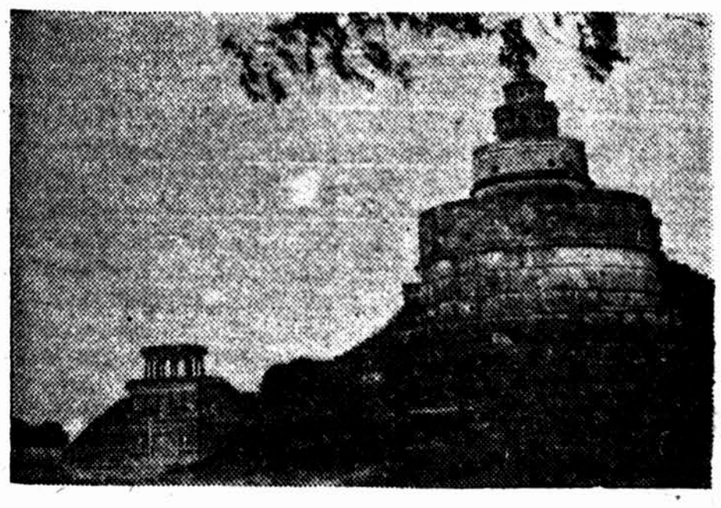
* * *

WHO IS MORE CLEVER?
(By S. P. Dave)

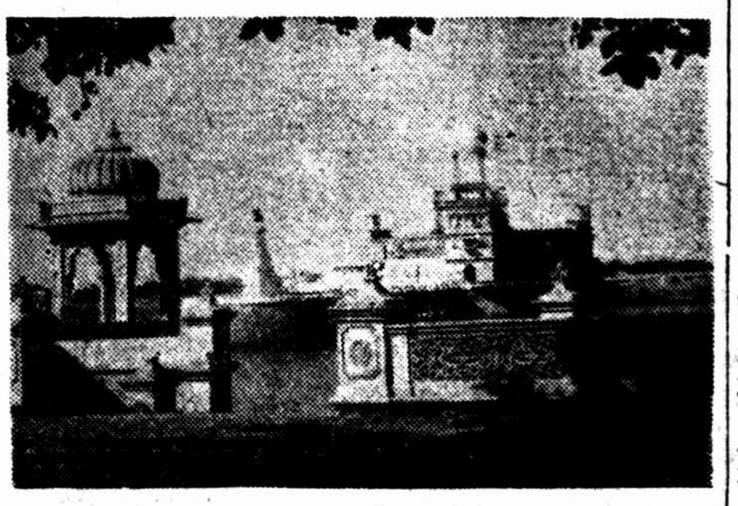
Nephew wrote:—Dear uncle, I am in need of money. Please send five rupees by M.O.

N.B.—After posting the letter I was ashamed, so I ran to the postbox to get it back. But in vain. I wish that the letter would not reach you.

Uncle replied:—Dear nephew, don't be sorry for I have not received your letter.



The Kotho



The Lakhoto

NO EXPENSE . . .
(By B. H. Mallick)

Hamid (to Mahmood): I am thinking of sending my son to London for his studies, what will it cost?

Mahmood: Nothing, as in thinking there is no expense.

* * * *

DO YOU KNOW?
(By Prahlad Singh)

A rose is red, because it absorbs only red light, and leaves all the other lights.

A thick glass tumbler breaks when hot water is poured in to it, because when not in use, it is cold, and when the hot water is poured into it, the innner side becomes hot and the outer is yet cold.

* * *

A PUZZLER
(By K. Naryanan)

Robinson is 36 years of age. Moreover, he is twice as old as Smith was when he, Robinson, was as old as Smith is now. How old was Smith a year ago?

Answer: 26 years old.

* * *

A GOOD CATCH
(Sis. Roshan)

Go up to your friend and say to him excitedly, "I'm leaving school to-day."

Your friend will say, "Are you really?" You should reply, "Yes, of course, I cannot take it home with me!"

* * *

THE LEANING TOWER
(Bro. Behram)

The famous Leaning Tower of Pisa took nearly two centuries to build. It was started in 1174 and completed in 1350 and is 179ft. high. The ground on the south side is believed to have sunk and so cause the tower to lean.

* * *

MODERN ART!
(Sis. Nalini)

Young Artist: "That, sir, is a cow grazing."

Visitor: "Where is the grass?"

Young Artist: "The cow has eaten it."

Visitor: "But where is the cow?"

Young Artist: "You don't suppose she'd be fool enough to stay there after she'd eaten all the grass, do you?"

A "Serious" Smile

SERVED HIM
(Bro. Wagh)

The English tourist who was trying to be funny suddenly pointed to a scare-crow and marked: "I suppose that is one of the natives?"

"Oh, no, Sir," replied the very smart guide. "Just a visitor like yourself!"

* * *

REPLIES

Bro. Bhagwan Devnani (Karachi): The form and full particulars have been sent to you. But it would be better if you deliver your form and fees there at the Pushpa Bhavan, Strachan Road, and get yourself enrolled at Karachi.

Sis. Kamla Mehta (Bombay): I am glad to learn that you participated in the Balkan-ji-Bari celebrations. I am glad also that you saw me, but surely, you were selfish in not having introduced yourself to me and given me also the pleasure of seeing you. The form has been sent to you, and I hope you will return it soon, when you will be duly enrolled as a member.

The enrolment forms and full particulars of the All-India Children's Association have been despatched also to the following this week:—

Bro. Suresh Cirvante, Bombay 7; Sis. Mani Dhanjishaw Patel, Bombay 12; Bro. Maruti A. Divji, Ranebennur; Bro. Kassam Ebrahim Chhapra, Bombay 10; Bro. C. P. Antony, Trichur; Sis. Subashiniben A. Gharekhan, Anand; Bro. Hasmanali M. Stassam, Zanzibar; Bro. A. A. Sorathia, Allanmyo (Burma).

* * *

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

Children under 12 years can join as members boys and girls between 12 and 16 years can become companions and those wishing to be helpful can also be enrolled either as associates or patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour, creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari the All-India Children's Association and one has to pay a very nominal fee which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form please send for them stating your age and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage

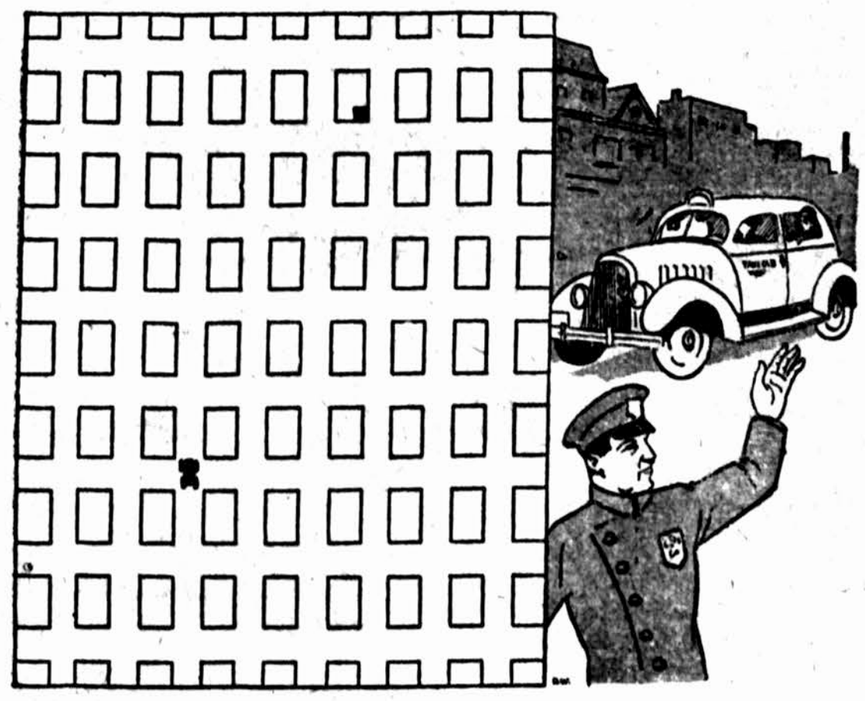
If you think we could be of any service to you please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner"

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan"
Khar—BOMBAY

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

The Taxi-Driver's Route



CABMAN SPIKE glanced at the man who climbed into the taxicab. The address the stranger wanted was only seven blocks away, but Spike felt it to be his civic duty to show the stranger more of the town.

Spike's fare closely scanned the houses they passed, so the taxi-driver took care not to drive through the same block twice or even pass the same corner more than once. Accordingly, Spike chose a route by means of which he reached his passenger's destination after a trip of 62 blocks.

The accompanying drawing is a plan of the city, showing the spot where Spike picked up his passenger, and the location of the house to which the passenger wished to go. Can you figure out a route between these two points in which 62 blocks will be passed and in which the same block or same corner will never be gone through more than once? The alert puzzlist should solve it.

(For Solution See Page 48)

ANIMAL LIFE IN STORIES

(Continued From Page 12)

more shocking; was life worth living now? The next minute he was at the well, such mighty leaps did he take!

III.

Arriving at the well, the tiger found himself a new creature, his fury gone and an unaccountable panic in its place, such panic that if he could, he would like to fly out of his skin. However, he managed to look down into the well, when to his horror he fancied he saw the frightful dragon with the beasts all around him that he had caught. Minister Fox, who was now quite well, soon came up too.

The goat in the well scenting the presence of the tiger and the fox on the ground above, cried out in, a loud voice, 'Thank God; He has sent me two more" and began pulling at the creepers as if preparing to tie them up.

Lions and tigers and other beasts of prey have one sad defect in them—they are subject to a sudden panic. So turning tail, Vagh Raj fled headling to the immense delight of his minister who kept looking on and laughing away to his heart's content.

An unusually sound sleep Minister Fox had that night dreaming all the time of his Majesty's flight. Nor had his Majesty recovered when next morning the minister came to receive the day's orders as usual. Out of shame, his Majesty hung his head. From complete loss of will power he was unable to look into his minister's face, when the latter told his Majesty that the dragon must have left the well, for he could neither see nor hear anything there. As to the rest, he simply kept quiet laughing merrily in his heart, though he tried to keep a serious face.

After a good while the minister told His Majesty of his vow that in thanksgiving for the dragon's flight he would have a bath in honour of Varuna, the sea-god and asked His Majesty to do likewise; his Majesty readily consented. His Majesty, much relieved, then went to sleep, for, he had not closed his eyes for once the night before, thinking of the dragon all the while. Detailed instructions followed on his Majesty's rising as to the observances and devotions of every day, the whole affair to end with a strict fast on the last day—the day of the bath—a day of full spring tide, a full month from to-day.

A long, tiresome journey on an empty stomach by a tedious path brought them at last to the sea-shore on the auspicious day. Very little attention could his Majesty pay to the advice his minister dinned into his ear all the way as regards how he should act from beginning to end.

The sight of the sea for a while much relieved his Majesty; but the pangs of hunger to which he was long a stranger soon returned. Quite a drill did the minister now put his Majesty through. At last when three mighty waves were seen chasing one another, the fox showed the tiger how to take the longest leap of his life. On came the waves and the tiger on the fox's advice jumped right on the crest of the last of them to be carried away to return no more. As regards the joy of the fox one had better imagine it to oneself.

THE WHALE, ONCE A LAND ANIMAL

Why It Took To Sea?

We know the whale as the largest animal on the face of the earth and as being a mammal and not a fish though living in the sea. A greater surprise awaits us now and that is to learn that the creature originally inhabited the land.

A number of questions now crop up simultaneously, two of them being, 'What sort of life did it live on land, and what made it leave the land at all.

A look at the structure of its body gives us a clue as to how it must have lived while on land. The creature has only one pair of limbs which are placed about the middle of the body and now serve it as fins. They must have much dwindled in size since the time they ceased to be used as legs to walk on land. Even then we can suppose that the animal could not have used them much for the purpose of walking owing to the faulty construction of its body as a land animal.

How did it then manage to move at all with its body held in a horizontal position and only two legs about the middle of the body? It could not leap like the kangaroo owing to the distance between the legs and the tail. All that it could do, therefore, was to walk laboriously on its two legs moving them one at a time and balancing its body with difficulty at the same time. This serious inconvenience must have naturally led the creature to haunt the river banks. Those that remained for from water must have in course of time perished in the struggle for life.

Lure Of The Sea

In water the whale found it easy to move about and seek its food. The creature thus became amphibious. We may fancy each excursion must have taken it further and further down the river till actually one day it found itself right in the sea which now became its permanent home.

What a change! No more in a cramped position as before, it found itself now able to 'sport in the vast sea in kingly glee.' Of soft-bodied, tiny creatures on which it feeds it found now any amount with the least trouble. The animal must have found its way into the sea long before man thought of hunting it down for its fat and whalebone and perhaps long before he appeared on the face of the earth. However, the creature must have found a fly in the ointment in the shape of the pugnacious sword fish which is fond of piercing it and drinking its blood, which teaches us that perfect happiness unmingled with any sorrow whatsoever is not to be expected on this earth.

Before concluding it is worth inquiring how the discovery was made that the whale was once a land animal—whether by finding its remains underground or by examining one caught in the sea.

THE SEA SERPENT

Was That Too A Land Creature?

The 'sea serpent'; there cannot be many that have not heard of the fellow; it is not an ordinary snake living in the sea but a veritable monster; a sea captain having once seen one full four thousand miles long. What further comment is necessary, the truth of it being at once evident?

But, are such things in existence at all? Perhaps at one time they were, but now no more. Stories are now and then heard of their being seen, but not one is proved. If they had existed at all, they must have long ago gone the way of extinct animals, a fate that now awaits the whale in the sea and the elephant on land.

Granting its existence at one time, where could it have its origin—on land or in the sea? Either place it could be. If it had once lived on land as the whale did, it could like this animal take to sea after having accidentally found out the better facilities for life offered by water, necessary changes taking place in its body as new conditions required. An examination of its body may yield the secret, but the difficulty is where to find one.

Likely, however, all snakes had their origin in the sea before land was raised above it and that after that, some snakes make land their permanent home, necessary constitutional changes taking place gradually. In that case unlike the whale, the sea serpent, taking its existence for granted, need not have been an inhabitant of the land at all.

Easy Life In Sea

Life in the sea was very easy for the sea serpent, its long, round body gliding smoothly through the water. In the matter of securing food it had an advantage over fishes inasmuch as the flexibility of its muscles enabled it to swallow creatures broader than itself. We have only to see how a frog is seen bulging out in the stomach of a water snake, still keeping crying.

As regards the size of its prey, it all depended on the size of the serpent itself. If it were big enough, it might have attacked the whale itself. In that case it would have liked the sperm whale best for the large quantity of oil its enormous head carried. A coil of its body round that of the victim and then boring a hole through the head, the serpent found as much rich oil as he could possibly desire, the rest going to waste.

It is not likely that the sea serpent was ever poisonous, this protection being denied by Nature to the bigger species of snakes; and even among the smaller ones it is not a privilege enjoyed by all.

We must not conclude the life of the sea serpent without thinking of the enormous creatures that once inhabited this earth—the mammoth and the mastodon among the thick-skinned animals (the pachydermata), the enormous bird that laid eggs some hundred weight in weight and the eighty feet long lizard-like reptile that knocked trees down by digging at their roots unable to climb them with its heavy body.

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"Wild Cargo"

(Continued from Page 2.)

the Earl, each time I came near his cage, making a determined effort to make a noise like that of the mina. It was a long time before he achieved anything beyond a mere noise. But presently the noise separated itself into two syllables, and day by day these two syllables grew more and more to resemble "hell-o."

Each effort he made was rewarded by a morsel of rambutan, and the Earl soon connected cause and effect. At least once every hour somebody would approach the Earl's cage, holding out a tempting piece of rambutan. Having found the key to obtaining this prize, the Earl would concentrate himself on the difficult task. His "hello" was now nearly perfect, and he was beginning to add other syllables, which would soon commence to sound more and more like "how's business."

GORGEOUS "EARL" ATTACKS ITS FEATHERED TALKING TUTOR

CHAPTER TWENTY-EIGHT

The bird of paradise was greedy. Obtaining one bit of rambutan, he would stand over it, protectingly while he spoke his piece again, and secured a second morsel—and so on, until all the visible supply was in his possession.

The mina used to watch this performance from the back of the cage, trying to figure out why he never got any rambutan. It was not given him because the fruits were hard to secure and were not an indispensable part of his diet. But the mina could not quite make out why we were playing favourites. Of course he had too much respect for the Earl's fighting ability to do any open thieving—for the paradise bird is one of the most ruthless and powerful battlers in the bird world.

The Earl's vocal efforts required complete concentration. Talking was a difficult job for him, and when he started to say "Hell-o-hozbzz" it required every faculty he possessed to accomplish his purpose.

It was his concentration that gave the mina a chance at the rambutan. Carefully watching the Earl, Gabby would come up from behind, landing quietly on the wire of the cage. He would so perch himself that he would be in an excellent position to lean over, and while the Earl's attention was on vocalization, Gabby would take a hasty peck at the rambutan between the Earl's feet.

The mina continued these raids with success for some time. He grew bolder and bolder, and I had a feeling that some day his thefts would get him into trouble.

There came a day when the Earl's speech was practically perfect as far as the first three syllables were concerned, but the fourth syllable was an oddly blurred mixture of all the sounds in the final word "business". I stood by his cage a full half-hour, encouraging him with a handful of rambutan to repeat his lesson. I was sure it was only a question of time and patience now until he would be sufficiently educated to create a tremendous sensation in Amer[illegible]

* * *

I was doling out rambutan pretty generously, until the Earl had quite a nice pile of fruit morsels collected between his claws.

Then the fun began. The mina had become very much excited by the sight of the growing pile of rambutan. He fluttered down to the floor from the topmost of the three wooden perches in the cage, then fluttered right back again not quite sure what to do. Finally, deciding that it would be best to resume his old tactics, he flew over to the side of the cage where the Earl hovered over his fruit, hooking himself slantwise onto the wire with quiet precision.

To my inexpressible delight the Earl gave me three "hello-hozbzz" in a row—not perfect but understandable—when Gabby got his pillaging under way. Flushed with victory after a peck that netted a tasty morsel (the foray was staged while the Earl of Dobo was talking to me) the mina decided to try a second time, selecting the largest morsel in the heap

But in his haste to grab the rambutan the mina dropped the fruit to the floor of the cage. As he picked it up again and flew with it to the middle perch, the Earl of Dobo turned his attention from me to see what was going on. Quickly taking in the situation, he made for the thief, flying above and jumping down on him. They fluttered to the bottom of the cage, a tangled mass of flapping feathers, the mina emitting anguished squawks as the Earl gripped him with his claws.

* * *

Usually it's enough to yell at a pair of fighting birds. It was different in this case. My shouts availed nothing. When I saw the bird of paradise, with a ferocity unbecoming a member of the genteel upper classes, sink his claws deeper into the flanks of the mina and start pecking away viciously at his black opponent's head. I knew that the Earl of Dobo had murder in his heart. For the paradise bird's favourite method of destroying a feathered rival is to get a good grip with his claws and peck the other fellow's brains out with his sharp bill. Quickly I flung open the door of the cage and broke the Earl's grip on the less formidable Gabby, whose frightened cries could be heard all over the compound.

The Earl was furious when I loosed his hold on the poaching foe, pecking away at my hands by way of proving his displeasure. I placed the mina in a separate cage on the porch, where he soon recovered from his shock and could again be heard yelling. "Hello, how's business?"

The Earl declined to forget the incident. Every time he heard Gabby give his familiar cry he would fly into a rage, ruffling up his feathers and sometimes flying against the side of the cage nearest the prattling enemy as if trying to get at him. Finally I had to move Gabby back to the bird sheds where the Earl could no longer hear him.

Then I resumed what proved to be a hopeless task. Standing in front of the Earl's cage I would utter the word "hello" but its only effect was to send the bird into a blind fury. He would ruffle up his feathers as when Gabby's voice last reached his ears, in the process emitting throaty squawks of anger by way of making it clear how he felt about me and my silly word. For weeks I tried to restore him to a more peaceful frame of mind—employing many rambutans—but my efforts were futile. As far as the hello situation was concerned, the Earl of Dobo had definitely said good-bye to all that.

Nevertheless I had proved that a paradise bird can be taught to talk. Which was something of an achievement even if the monetary reward was snatched from me by the final turn of events.

A couple of months afterward, I delivered the Earl to Ansel W. Robinson, the Pacific Coast bird dealer, in a big allotment of birds that included many fine members of his family. In another consignment was Gabby, bound for the Kempfers of Chicago, still repeating endlessly his refrain "Hello, how's business?" as he was sent on his way to this big Mid-Western clearing house for feathered merchandise.

So it goes in the profession of collecting birds and animals. You never know your luck. Some of your best finds disappoint you, either by dying before delivery or by developing peculiarities that prevent their being marketed for the purpose you have in mind. On the other hand, there are equally surprising developments on the other side of the ledger, and specimens which you have not regarded very highly deliver a handsome profit in some devious and unexpected way.

(To Be Continued.)

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A PAGE FOR WOMEN

Shorts Or Skirts Do Not Matter

"To short or not to short"—that is the question that faces women who take part in the Government "Keep Fit" campaign.

The dress has revived once again the perennial and insoluble problem: "Shorts or Skirt?"

The Women's League of Health and Beauty plump solidly for shorts.

"We've worn shorts ever since we started", said an official. "That was seven years ago. And we're not going to change now.

"Actually, we always provide a short skirt for women to wear over their shorts if they want to, or if they think it's more becoming—but they never adopt it."

The Ling Physical Education Association, on the other hand, welcomes Government advocacy of the skirt their classes always wear.

"Our dress isn't exactly like that illustrated, but it's a simple loose frock that people can make for themselves. Of course, we don't wear it for apparatus work, but for rhythmic exercises."

The orthodox pleated gym-tunic is regarded as too heavy for taking strenuous exercise.

"To get the pleats looking anything but straggly means three thicknesses of cloth", said one noted sportswoman. "And that means getting much too hot."

Four office workers plumped solidly for shorts.

"They're freer and neater", said one.

"They're more modest", said another.

"You can't hang upside-down in a skirt and see what you're doing' said a third.

"I've always worn shorts, and I don't see why I should change", said a fourth.

One fitness-minded secretary said: "A close-fitting tunic with darts at the waist and a flared skirt is ideal. But don't try to cut the neck square, because if you do the darts won't give the skirt the flare it needs."

Yet another woman swore by a divided skirt, like a tennis dress, with a zip-fastener at the side.

The National Fitness Campaign headquarters rested on the official advice. "But shorts or skirt is comparatively unimportant. It's the keeping fit that really matters", they said.

One cynical gymnasium instructor remarked gloomily: "What does it matter what they wear? anyway!"

They won't take any real exercise, anyway".

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Be Proud To Be 'Servants'

Minister Of Labour Appeals To Young Girls

LEAMINGTON, (By Mail).

Mr. Ernest Brown, Minister of Labour, attempted a difficult task when he visited the domestic service training centre.

He addressed a number of girls from distress areas who are being trained to become domestic servants and set out to persuade them that the words "service" and "servant" were "two of the grandest words in the language."

Was not he himself a servant? When a meeting of the Cabinet was to be held, he said, the formula used was:—

"A meeting of his Majesty's servants will be held at No. 10, Downing Street, on....."

"They are grand words", he declared, "and there is no reason why you girls should not be as proud of being a servant as I am."

He told me afterwards that the more he went into the problem the more certain he was that it was almost entirely a question of status and that it was essential this should be raised.

"One important aspect", he said, "is the attitude of young men to girls in domestic service. Everywhere I am told—often by the girls themselves—that the young man of to-day looks down on them.

"Probably this is the result of generations of music hall gibes about 'skivvies' and 'slavies'.

"There is no doubt that it accounts for a good deal of the unwillingness of girls to go into service."

GLAMOUR IS POISON-ALITY

Gary Cooper has no use for glamour in real life.

Said the famous screen idol to a Hollywood interviewer. "Anyone who thinks film stars have glamorous personalities is badly mistaken.

"Glamour is a phoney state of mind. I hate glamorous people. They annoy me for the simple reason that they are kidding themselves and expect everyone to believe they're not.

"The place for glamour is on, not off, the screen. The trouble is that 90 per cent. of the glamorous people in this town are only synthetically so."

WHY GIRLS BECOME CINDERELLAS

What is it that creates the Cinderellas of real life?

The science of it is in hysteria, according to Professor Ernst Kretschmer, who says that hysteria; especially in women, is produced by "wishes, struggles and disappointments of an erotic nature."

Girls who thus suffer "develop into warped old maids and Cinderellas."

The professor is Director of the Psychiatric and Neurological Clinic, Marburg University, and his remarks are reported in the "British Medical Journal."

DOUBLE-CROSSING PAYS IN SPAIN

Serving Govt. And Giving Information To Enemy

For the unscrupulous there is still plenty of money to be made out of Spain.

Evidence recently came into the hands of Lloyd's insurance brokers that a firm of shipowners which had chartered a ship to the Spanish Government for £15,000, received a further £15 000 from Franco for supplying information which enabled him to capture the vessel complete with cargo.

So far the firm has made no attempt to get its money yet a third time by putting in a claim to Lloyd's under their insurance policy for the total loss of the ship.

On the other hand, Lloyd's is at present considering three or four claims for the total loss of other vessels captured by Franco. In view of the masterly piece of double-crossing referred to above these will undoubtedly be investigated with more than ordinary care.

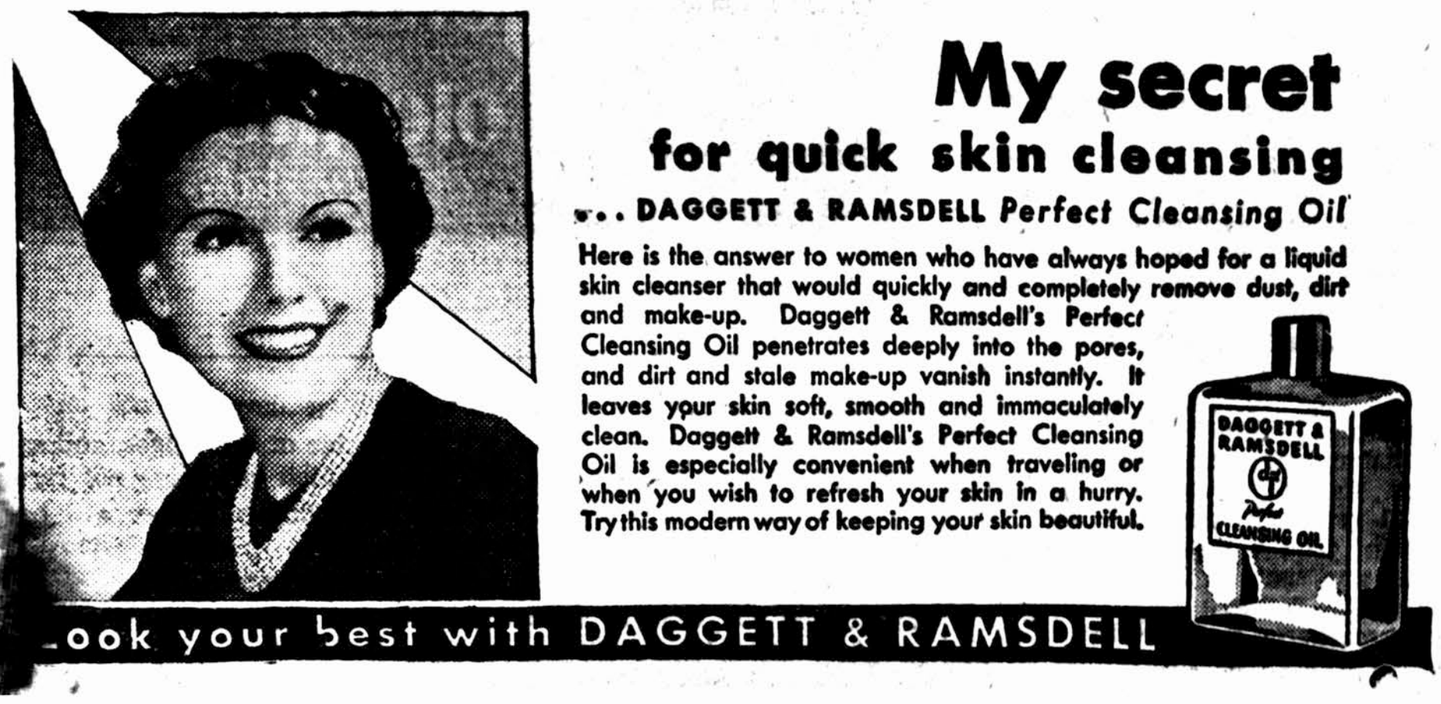
ART OF BIOGRAPHY

(Continued from page 9)

and Now. Lacking in this sense of the continuity of life, we regard every great man as an isolated phenomenon. Yet this is wrong. All our great men have been the inheritors of our past, the moulders of our present and the examplars of our future. To understand them properly we must study them in the context of their family, their own background of contemporary history. But we never do so with the result that we are appallingly weak in the historic sense. At the same time, it means that we do not have as much curiosity about our great men as we should have. You cannot expect an American to be ignorant of Abraham Lincoln, yet there are many Indians to whom their great men mean nothing. This lack of curiosity leads to imperfect understanding of our country and its problems. This means defective national education. So we find that this lack of interest in our great men means a defect in national character, national consciousness and national enlightenment.

Need For Varied Interest

Yet, it should be remembered, that the situation is not as hopeless as I have painted. Mahatma Gandhi has his Mahadeva Desai, a veritable Boswell. Sir Surrendra Nath Banerji wrote his own autobiography and so did Lala Lajpatrai, though he did not live to complete it. Pandit Jawaharlal has done a biography of himself and it is masterpiece Mr. Kelkar has done a biography of Tilak which is monumental. All these examples and many more, can hearten us. But when all is said and done, it cannot be denied that we do not pay as much attention to our great men and as much homage to their memories as they deserve. Our interest in them is languid and therefore we are not able to know much about them. Nor should it be forgotten that we do not want only one side of the picture, the Desai's picture of Gandhiji, for instance, but that we want as varied information about him as possible. This can be done only if we take as vivid and living interest in our men as the people of the West do. Till that is done, we cannot have a complete picture of our men, nor a complete history of our country.—"Advance" Puja Special Number.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CHIP OF THE OLD BLOCK

(Continued from page 1)

2500 dunds or floor dips and 3000 deep knee bends, but when in training for a big match, he increases the number to 4000 and 5000 respectively. His hobby is partridge fighting.

Wrestlers In Making

He married Kallu's daughter. Kallu was the Indian champion after the demise of his eldest brother Ghulam. Imam has six sons, the eldest being about fourteen years old. I have seen three of these youngsters who are very well made and sure to uphold the honour of the family. They have now as their wrestling partner Gama himself, who seemed to be very pleased to be tricked and put on his back by these chubby and sprightly little fellows.

Imam's latest measurements are interesting: Height, 5'11½"; neck, 17"; chest (normal), 48"; waist, 39½"; right arm, 15"; left arm, 15½"; thigh, 23½"; calf, 16-3/4"; wrist, 8"; ankle, 10"; weight, 218 lbs.

From the measurements, it can be gathered that he is a big-boned person. There is a disparity in the arm measurement; he is not lefthanded, but the development of the right arm seems to have been retarded by some disease of the axillary glands. There are five or six operation scars in the right armpit. But he is by no means weak in the right arm. None of the wrestlers I measured showed huge arms, substantiating my theory that big arms are unnecessary for gaining strength. They show big measurements in the right places where huge muscles are fundamentally necessary, for instance, on the thighs and the chest.

Imam is fifty now, but his years only indicate his chronological age He is as fit and strong a person as a much younger man craves to be. When Imam fights, one forgets his years and only remembers that an unrelenting and a ferocious machine has been let loose.

To my mind Imam will continue to be the champion of India till he chooses to retire. He may relinquish it in favour of Hamida who is coming up the ladder speedily.

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"Because My Skin Is Black I Am Called A Nigger"

(Continued from page 4)

found by chance you would welcome it too

And it is not only a certain type of girl either who makes an effort to be friendly to the coloured man. The colour prejudice does not extend among intelligent people We—me and my coloured friends—know many girls from good families with good education They may like us, but it does not do them any good with their families.

I only mention that to prove, if I can, that it is not we who run after girls. We run after no one. At one time we might have done. But after we have been here for a while we begin to weary of asking for snubs.

But assuming that one of us—myself, for instance, fell in love with a white girl and wanted to marry her.

I do not advocate mixed marriages. I see nothing in them that is better than any other. But when I see them referred to as a living hell for the girl, I am angry.

If I returned to my home in Nigeria now and my friends asked me what sort of a place was this strange Scotland where I lived I could say several things.

But I doubt if I should describe them the Gallowgate, Glasgow, or paint a detailed word-picture of the conditions I had met with in my maternity rounds among the slums of Bridgeton, say, or the Cowcaddens. That would be rather an unfair picture of Scotland, wouldn't it?

Yet, that is what they do of my country.

There are some houses in Lagos built of mud and wattles, because in Nigeria a poor man can live in such a place without minding it. He is not the kind of man who is likely to take a white wife. But there are very, very few now.

The majority are brick houses on the European plan, with as many civilised accessories as you have here Even the poorest people, for instance can afford electric light

"DEPENDS ON THE COUPLE THEMSELVES."

But the marriage problem is not solved by brick houses or electric light; no one knows that more than I do I also know that any white girl marrying a West African, one of my people, has it in her own hands, and her own hands alone to make a job of it or not.

She need not be confused by exalted ideas of Eastern wealth or glamour We Africans are not Oriental princes; we are not Hindu potentates we are not rich We do not pretend to be

But I do know that any white girls married to men of my own people in Nigeria—and I know several—are as well cared for, as well looked after, and as happy as they have any need to be.

Naturally their husbands are in most cases professional men of some kind—doctors or solicitors—and the class of society in which she will have to mix is by no means the squalid thing you may have been told. An income of seven hundred a year in Lagos puts a man in the social order of roughly a two-thousand-a-year income here, because the cost of living is revised very much.

And from that point her happiness depends on herself. There is no colour prejudice in my country. That I definitely and emphatically assure you. I do not know of the conditions in India. I have heard that things are different there But I know that in my country no man will look down on a white girl because her husband is black

There are cases I know of where an African has been greatly helped by his white wife, professionally or socially. There are also cases where the reverse has happened.

Why cannot people come to understand that marriage is a personal contract—that we Negroes look upon the undertaking every bit as seriously as you do, and that it is not a question of White Girl marrying Black Man, but of This Girl marrying That Man?

There are tremendous handicaps for a girl to overcome who marries a man of another race. There is language, climate, food, environment. The girl if she is wise, knows that The man if he is wise, tells her. Thereafter, if the marriage ends in unhappiness or even tragedy, it is the fault of either the man or the girl. It is not the fault of their colour or their birth.

There is so much to say at a time like this that I find it hard to order my arguments as I would like. Your language is not entirely mine.

There was colour prejudice. Life has been difficult for long enough. But now it is worse I am a student; I have no home in Britain; I have to live in lodgings.

In the old days we were always charged plenty for those lodgings, now we are charged more. They say that it is because we are black, and well, you understand. . . . The implication is that I am a risk, a danger, and it hurts me

Can't people be fair to the black man?

"I never see your name in the papers," remarked a constituent to the member for the division. "Don't you ever make a speech?"

"Certainly" replied the M.P. "Look here Here is a full report of the Prime Minister's speech and at the end you will notice in brackets the word 'murmurs' Well —I 'was the man who murmured'"

OCCASIONAL COMMENTS

Proper Penalties

By N. J.

Uniformity is the keynote of modern civilisation. Whatever benefits the progress of science might have conferred on humanity during the last century it cannot be gainsaid that it has also taken away much of the variety and independence of an earlier age. Nowhere is this tendency more marked than in the domain of jurisprudence Law is, after all, the basis of society, and the regimentation of the latter must necessarily lead to a hardening of the former. When the King was the sole law-giver, he was bound by no set of codes, much less by precedents. His judgment was based entirely on an appreciation of the facts before him, and was in no wise influenced by the decisions of his predecessors. He could thus impose various forms of punishments so as to suit the crimes. To our modern notions the old pillory and stock, or the mutilation of a limb, or the chaining of a debtor to his creditor all appeal to be barbaric, but it must be admitted at the same time that those penalties in spite of their apparent inhumanity, were extremely effective in dispensing a rough and ready justice, which appealed as much to the guilty as to the aggrieved party.

* * *

Little Independence For

When parliamentary bodies began to take a hand in lawmaking, laws necessarily had to become impersonal, formal and precise. What they gained in exactitude, they lost in their breadth. Their application became an intricate affair, in which the lawyers found a very fruitful field for their hairsplitting. In course of time apart from legal statutes as such, a mass of precedents created what is known to lawyers as case law. A modern judge has thus really very little independence left to him. He has not only meticulously to follow the terminology of the statutes, but also to submit to the tyranny of precedents, which is obviously growing more and more onerous every passing day. It was once the fashion to talk of the laws of the Medes and the Persians. Our modern codes, however, are far more hardened and ossified than these ancient laws.

* * *

Eye For Eye

Fine, imprisonment, very rarely whipping, and in extreme cases "hanging by the neck till death" are now the only accepted provisions of the penal code. In all conscience they offer but little latitude for devising a punishment to fit the crime. "An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, and a life for a life," appeared to our forefathers as the justest retribution. In modern civilised times we naturally shrink from the literal application of such a Draconian doctrine, but all of us feel that there ought to be some corelation between crime and punishment. The reaction against stereotyped penalties is already noticeable at present in the United States, which was the first to substitute the electric chair for the gallows

* * *

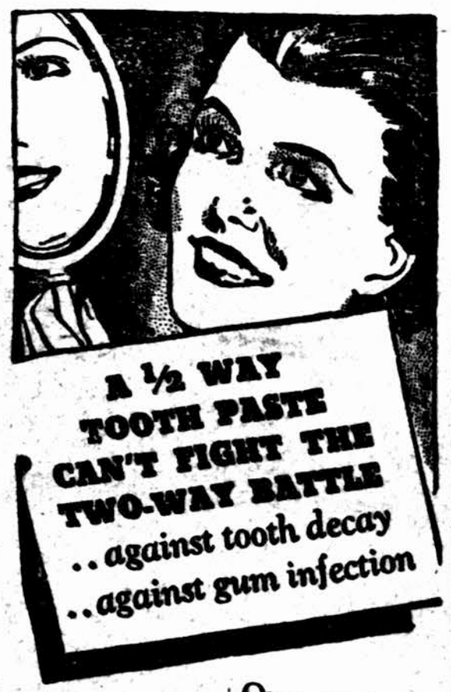
Novel Procedure

It is now admitted on all hands that especially in cases of automobile accidents a formal fine has precious little effect upon the offender American Magistrates have, therefore started experimenting with novel punishments, which though they may appear Gilbertian have already shown excellent results. One of the most common and popular punishments is to send the culprit to a Hospital or even to a morgue and thus make him realise the gruesome outcome of his negligence in all its horror Another is to make him study albums of particularly disastrous accidents Sometimes he is compelled to sit for several hours in the wrecked car, which was involved in a fatal accident so as to allow the lesson to sink in his mind The offender is also often forced to do physical labour in payment of the fine. All violators of the rules of the road are compelled to attend a traffic school regularly. Those varigated punishments, it is found, are far more efficacious in lessening the toll of the road than the usual fine and imprisonment. The latest in this line is the sentence recently inflicted by a judge in Florida, who ordered a reckless motorist to attend Sunday sermons for thirteen weeks consecutively and to appear in Court every following Monday to give a summary of the Sermons

* * *

A New Code

There is no reason why such punishments should be confined only to the traffic offenders. They have immense possibilities, for example, in conjugal quarrels. A very original lead in this respect was given by a New York Solomon, who ordered a husband, who was accused of maltreating his wife, to take his complaining betterhalf to a picture and to hold her hands throughout the performance. This novel prescription appears to me to be a sovereign remedy for all marital troubles. Just try, those of you who are married, to hold your partner's hand in yours for a couple of hours when you are feeling most annoyed with him or her. You will gradually find the current of harmony suffusing you. Ere the end of the first hour your anger will have evaporated and before the expiry of the prescribed period you will have forgotten even whether you had ever quarrelled. I daresay that the results will be noticeably quicker if you carry this ritual in a cinema house while watching a love-drama variations of the theme may be tried in other similar cases, and this will in the end surely lead to the foundation of a new penal code, where the punishment will suit the crime to a t



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PHYSICAL TRAINING IN SWEDEN

Ling System Of Gymnastics:

(By A Correspondent.)

Physical training in Sweden is based on the Ling system of gymnastics.

This system, founded by Per Henrik Ling (1776-1839), aims at an all-round, harmonious development of the body combined with a simultaneous development of mental qualities.

The system was at first introduced in the army, but it has been compulsory for many years in all Swedish schools both in the towns and in the country.

The Ling system or, as it is also called, Swedish drill, has also been introduced in many other countries, notably in England and in Belgium, where it forms the groundwork of physical education in some educational and military establishments

This form of gymnastics is practised in specially equipped gymnasia, in which a squad of 50 to 60 pupils can be taught at the same time by one instructor. The lesson lasts as a rule about an hour and comprises exercises especially devised to develop and strengthen every part of the body, such as balancing, marching, running and jumping. The teachers are trained at the world-famed Royal Gymnastic Central Institute in Stockholm, a State College founded by Ling in 1813, which has continued on the principles laid down by him It is open to both men and women students who undergo a course of two or three years of strenuous training. The curriculum includes not only physical education in all its branches, but also medical gymnastics, i.e. remedial treatment by exercises, a treatment that has won recognition in many countries.

Elementary education in Sweden is compulsory. There are two kinds of schools: primary schools, where the children spend about seven years, and secondary schools from which the pupils matriculate for entry into the universities after about eleven years of study in all. Gymnastics are taught in all the schools, supplemented by outdoor sports and games. The frequency of the gymnastic lesson varies from one a day to two or three lessons a week.

SPORTS PARLIAMENT.

Sports and games form a considerable part of physical education in Sweden and have made marked progress since 1927 when the Government decreed that 15 half-holidays each year should be included in the curriculum. Although these holidays are not intended for sports only, but can be used also for excursions of all kinds, visits to museums etc., a considerable part of the time is devoted to sports and games. The most popular of these are football, handball and basketball In addition swimming is practised extensively and the aim is that every pupil on leaving school should be able to swim and to know what to do in cases of accident.

There are in Sweden at present about 250 societies and clubs for gymnastic and athletic games. They are grouped under one association, "The Swedish National Federation of Gymnastic and Athletic Associations" (Svenska Gymnastik och Idrottsforeningars Riksforbund).

This Federation is very well organised and embraces the whole country. A Board of Directors, consisting of thirty members, elected at a meeting of representatives of the different associations, "The Sports Parliament," stands at the head of the Federation. A Committee of Administration, consisting of ten members, exercises executive power on behalf of the Board. The seat of the Committee is at Stockholm.

Another national organization is The Central Association for the Promotion of Athletics, which has for its principal object the financial support of sports and games. The Association receives state-subsidies directly and indirectly (by means of a lottery). H. M. the King is the Protector of the Association and H. K. H. the Crown Prince has for a series of years been its President.

The different branches of athletics are governed by the various societies grouped under the National Federation. The most important of these societies are the Gymnastic Football, Swimming and skiing Associations.

FOOTBALL PREDOMINATES.

The country is divided into 21 districts, each with its own committee of management which supervises the various sports in the districts. All belong to the National Federation Some of the Associations, such as the Football Association and the Gymnastic Association, have grown to such an extent that they have been compelled to make their own district divisions, in addition to those of the National Federation. The Football Association and the Gymnastic Association form therefore a special federation of football and gymnastics but are still grouped under the National Federation, which at present numbers approximately 300,000 members.

In every town and in many places in the country there are sports grounds with playing fields, running tracks, etc., and generally stands for spectators, dressing-rooms, bathing facilities for the athletes etc., etc. are provided

Athletic games are eagerly pursued in Sweden both in summer and Winter During the summer football predominates. The various clubs arrange matches for almost every Sunday on all the sports grounds during the season. There are also matches between district teams, matches between a South Swedish team and an East Swedish team, etc.

In the winter skiing is the principal sport and competitions are held yearly both in cross-country skiing and in jumping. The long distance races are very popular, the most important being the "Vasa Race". It derives its name from an incident in the beginning of the 16th century, when the young nobleman, Gustavus Eriksson Vasa, pursued by the Danes and fleeing for his life, passed through Dalecarlia on his way to Norway. He was recalled by the Dalecarlians, headed the revolt against the Danish King and became later himself King of Sweden. The course of this race which attracts every year the best ski-runners in the country follows the line of his flight and return, and is 58 English miles long.

GYMNASTIC CLUBS.

Gymnastic are extensively practised by the gymnastic clubs. Young and old, men and women, take part in the exercises. The Ling system does not favour competition in gymnastics, but at the big gymnastic festivals which are held over the whole country at the end of the spring and tutumn terms, many of the clubs give exhibitions of their skill and agility. The most important of these festivals was held in Stockholm in 1390. There were 11,000 participants, men and women.

Scientific Knowledge And Ancient India

Did Our Forefathers Know Of Wireless, Aviation And Television?

(By P. B. MAHATME.)

The narration of some incidents occurring in Ramayana and Mahabharata and the conclusions inferred therefrom by Mr. Annaji Rau appear to be quite amusing. At the first reading of his article the reader may possibly agree with him. But a bit of thinking will disillusion him.

The writer of the article ignores the several phases which human knowledge must undergo to achieve success in Aeronautics, Radio communications, Television, etc. Although these arts are now an open secret and fast becoming popular the writer should not forget that they required a long period and exhaustive efforts on the part of a great host of scientists to succeed in those fields. I need not mention here the detailed study and profound knowledge of various branches of science which should be at hand in order to visualize the secret of flying through air or communicating over ether waves at an incredible speed of 186,000 miler per second or seeing at one's place the incidents taking place thousand miles away.

It is undoubtedly beyond the capabilities of a single man or even a group of men to attain mastery over these arts; nor is it possible to attain them in one generation?

AKASHWANI OR RADIO?

It is inadmissible that in the period of Ramayana or Mahabharata when almost all Rishis were busy in developing their spiritual strength, proper care was being taken to cultivate these sciences and that there was a parallel development of both spiritual and the materialistic sciences by the same men. How could the writer believe in the strength of monkey hordes being able to frustrate the giant 'planes of Indrajita? Can he imagine the inevitable results of a fight between a squadron of modern bombing 'planes and an army of insufficiently armed soldiers? If the advancement of science is as creditable to ancient people as it is to modern scientists how does he venture to say that the battles were fought with bows and arrows?

In the writer's view the Akashwani was nothing but a broadcast speech received at the Royal palace of Kansa from an unknown station. What a ridiculous statement!

Was the receiver fitted before the incident took place and that, too, without the knowledge of Kansa or any other official of the palace?

How does he admit that these mysterious means must have been known only to a few sages who kept them as close secrets?

Aeronautical engineering as it is to-day in its modern form of extensive development and embracing so many varied stages of activity and organization, does not lead us to share the writer's views. In the manufacturing workshops of to-day a turner shaping an ordinary screw may be as ignorant of the art of actual flying as a pilot of the manufacture of that part. The work of science which is an outcome of a co-operation of thousands and thousands of men,—each one of whom being an expert in his individual field of work,—of so many different industries, could not have been confined to a few rishis. We know to-day that specialization even in one branch of science is extremely difficult with the ever-widening scope of our knowledge.

OVER-IMAGINATION

The writer says that Sanjaya could see everything occurring in the battlefield of Mahabharata through an apparatus known to the present world as Television. Who can believe that the war was fought in front of the transmitting station of the ancient Hastinapur (the present Delhi). It is not safe to attribute the paternity of these arts to our ancestors only from a few and slight references in these epics which are nothing but an outcome of over-imagination of the poets who composed them.

The famous poet saint Tukaram, it is said, flew to Vaikunta in a 'plane sent by Lord Vishnu. Whoever can believe that in 17th century Tukaram travelled in a plane; whereas Shivaji the then King of Maharashtra was buying ordinary guns from Portuguese.

Will Mr. Anaji Rau believe that with the present scope of scientific knowledge H. G. Wells or any scientist for that matter, can travel through time, the fourth dimension or become invisible simply because of a mention of these in his novels?

The inferences of the writer are quite similar to those of one of the archaeologists who was carrying on research at Egypt, and cabled to his Society that Egyptians knew the art of Telegraphy, because he found a piece of copper wire, contrary to his collaborator who concluded that they knew wireless Telegraphy, because he did not find any wire in his excavations.

It is strange enough to think of flying in air during the period of Ramayana and Mahabharata when there is not the slightest mention of ordinary vehicles like motor cars or trains or steamers on the land and sea respectively, whereas these ought to have been precedents of the evolution of the art of flying.

Similar is a mention of wireless and radio principles in ancient times without the basic principles of transmitting sound to long distances by means of wire and a mention of Television broadcast in those days prior to the advent of talking pictures and cinemas of which we hear nothing and which are the necessary steps to the evolution of the intricacies of Television.

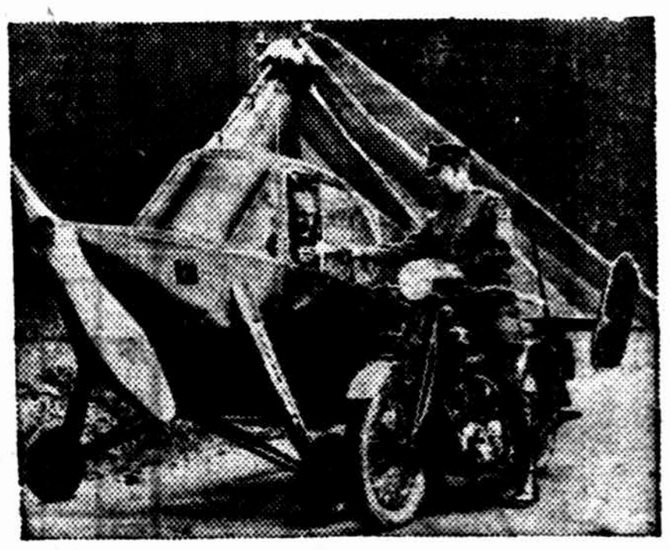
While following his deductions logically the writer has made himself very illogical in jumping at his hasty conclusions. With due apologies to the account of Puranas and other Epics, I must add that it is the writer himself who has revealed to the readers the mockery contained therein through his laborious researches in those volumes

Of course I do not deny the stage of civilization attained by the ancient India when other nations were groping in darkness but I shall never agree with Mr. Anaji's views Meanwhile let me be content in unravelling at the achievements of the age we live in.

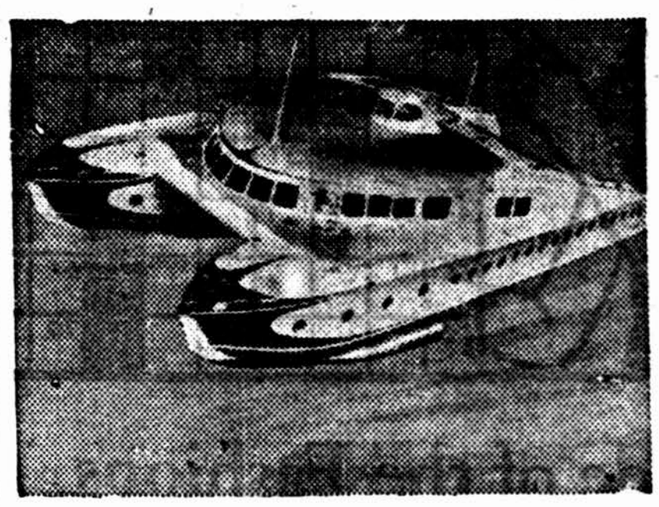
The Autogiro Gets a Ticket

A NEW "roadobile," otherwise an autogiro aircraft that folds its wings to run along the ground, has been given a test on the ground and in the air at Philadelphia. Military experts of the United States Army were present to witness the tests.

The new dual craft, which is said to have been built at a cost of $12,000, passed every test successfully and then ran foul of the law. The driver was served with a ticket for passing a red light.



Gliding Boat to Carry 150



RUSSIA is building a new speed gliding boat which will accommodate 150 passengers and crew. The boat will have four motors of 675 horsepower each and two supplementary aviation motors. Its cruising speed will be 70 kilometers an hour.

The boat is approximately 72 feet from tip to tail board and has a spread of 35 feet. When completed it will be used on trips between the two resort cities of Sochi and Sukhimi.

Make Home-Made Ice

THE German Refrigerating Industry has put out a small machine for making artificial ice in the average household. The necessary heat-energy can be supplied by an ordinary oil lamp, or from the gas range or coal stove. This will be a boon to housewives who do not have refrigerators.

Iodine Drinking Water

TINCTURE of iodine, the familiar kind ordinarily used in first-aid treatments for cuts, will destroy typhoid fever germs and other harmful bacteria in drinking water. One drop of iodine, declares Major A. P. Hitchens, of the U. S. Army, makes one quart of water for safe drinking.

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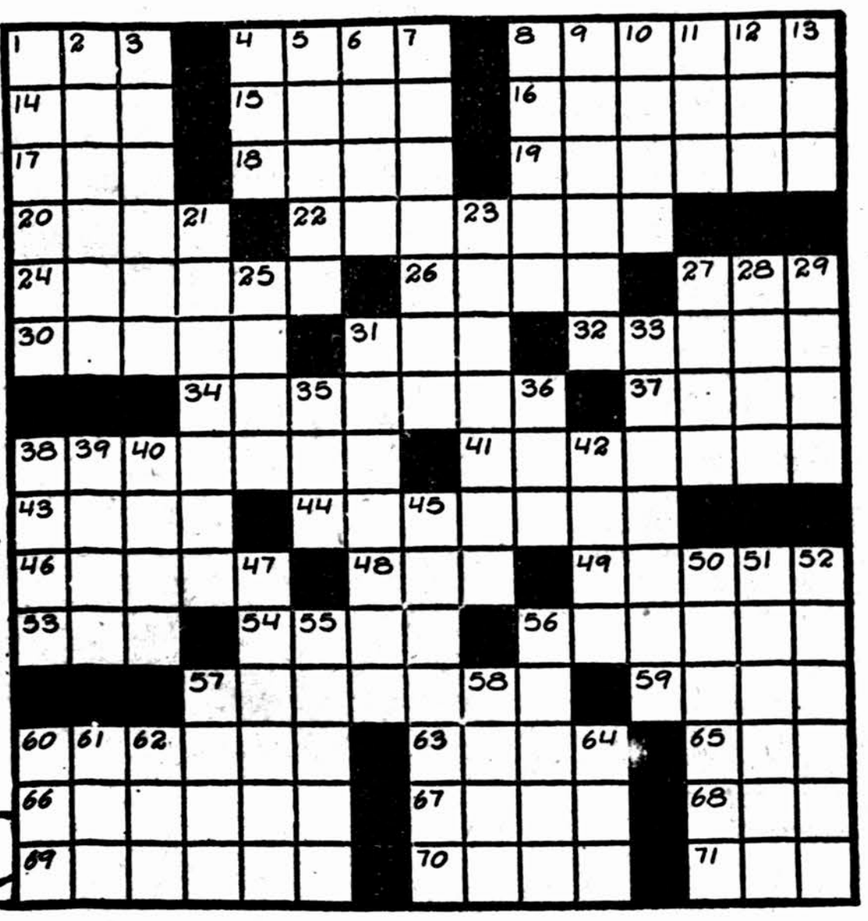
CROSS-WORD PUZZLE

HORIZONTAL

1—Lowbred, presuming person.
4—Fastening for a door.
8—South American blanket.
14—Anglo-Saxon money of account.
15—Bulging earthen pot.
16—Overjoyed.
17—Contorted.
18—Wild hog.
19—What patriot was one of America's greatest silversmiths?
20—Cavities in the ground.
22—Elusive.
24—Calls out.
26—Departed.
27—White linen vestment.
30—Pertaining to the kidneys.
31—French coin.
32—What is the most fertile island of the Cyclades?
34—Special abilities.
37—Prevalent.
38—Kind of cloth.
41—Groom.
43—What was the first name of the poet who wrote "I Have a Rendezvous with Death"?
44—Make tense.
46—Groups working together.
48—Ballad or song.
49—Fragrance.
53—Unit of work.
54—Chinese coin.
56—Opposite the mouth.
57—Subdue.
59—Variety of chalcedony.
60—In front of.
63—Insignificant part or mark.
65—Bind.
66—One who ascends.
67—Glisten.
68—Indian of Tierra del Fuego.
69—Unorthodox doctrine.
70—In this place.
71—Short-napped fabric.



VERTICAL

1—What poet wrote "John Gilpin"?
2—Reach a place.
3—What Tennessee city was the scene of the famous Scopes anti-evolution trial?
4—Mark used as a target.
5—Fragrant resins.
6—Member of a European race.
7—Model or pattern.
8—Finch related to the canary.
9—Football team.
10—Rant.
11—Consumed.
12—Through.
13—City of Netherlands.
21—Gliding over ice on steel runners.
23—What poet was connected with Coleridge in the scheme for a pantisocracy in America?
25—Dash.
27—Angle between a branch and its axis.
28—Existence.
29—Who defeated Carnera for the heavyweight championship in 1934?
31—Colonizer.
33—A joint.
35—French plural article.
36—Drunkard.
38—Wise man.
39—Wing-shaped.
40—Strong taste.
42—Incrustation over a sore.
45—What is the capital of North
47—Cubic meters.
50—Public speaker.
51—What Grecian princess became Duchess of Kent?
52—Spanish-American rural settlements.
55—Mimicry.
56—Who was known as the "Landlord of New York"?
57—Flower.
58—In law, unmarried.
60—Exclamation of disgust
61—Sooner than
62—Evergreen tree.
64—Inspire with fear.

(The Solution will appear in our next Sunday issue.)

A Charade of the Fashions

PAMELA paused in her noonday ramble to gaze in awe at the pageant of past fashions displayed in a department store window. One costume inspired Pamela to write this charade:

"The frocks by modern women favored,
**** slips of chiffon seem to be,
Compared to the thick ******** dresses
Worn by the girls in '83.
It took so many yards of dress goods
To make a gown for one slim maid,
That half the **** that Dad could gather
To daughter's dressmaker was paid."

There are three words missing from Pamela's verses. The third and first of these words are joined together to spell the second word. The asterisks indicate the number of letters in each of the three missing words.

(For Solution See Page 48)

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A	R	I	A		E	R	R	O	R		A	I	D	E	
L	I	L	T		R	O	A	N	S		P	R	O	W	
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U	R	A	L		O	N		R	A		A	L	T	O	
R	E	L	Y	I	N	G		S	N	O	W	D	O	N	

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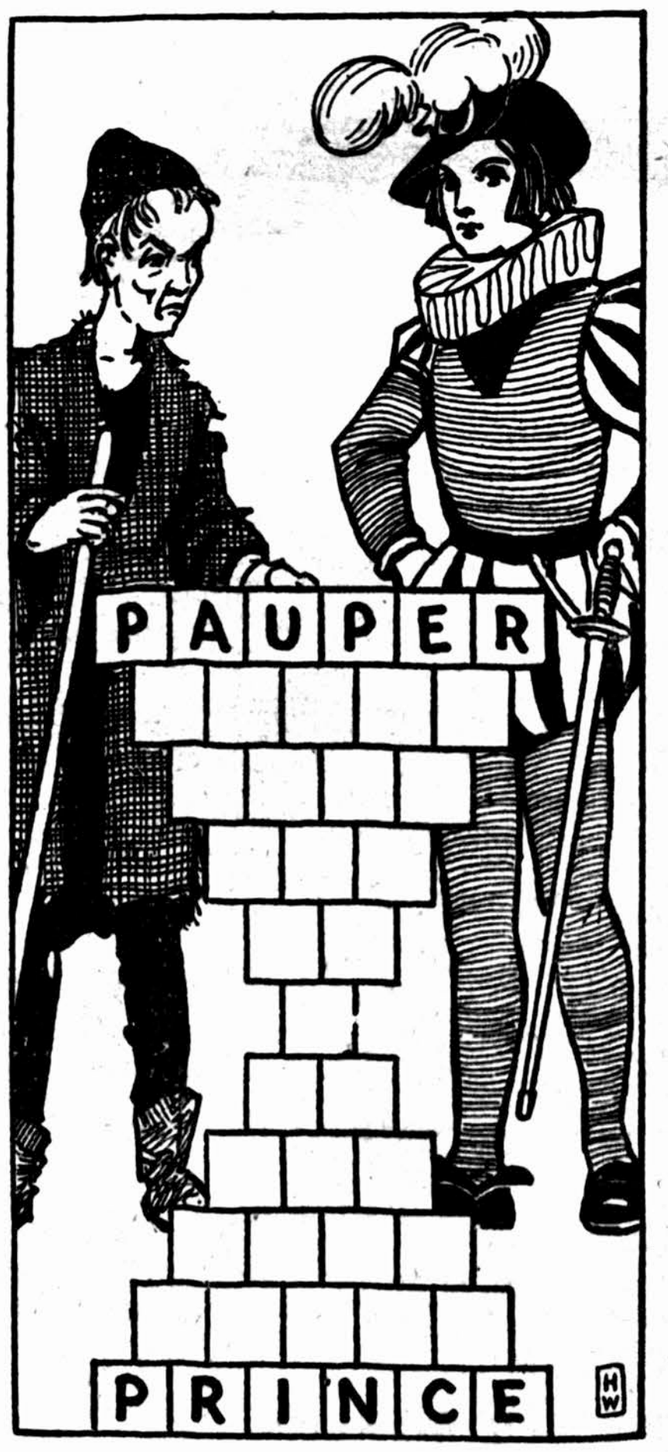
PAUPER and PRINCE



MARK TWAIN'S immortal classic, "The Prince and the Pauper," tells the story of an English prince who changed places with a beggar boy. This theme appealed to the novelist because those two extremes of the social scale were separated by a gulf so wide as not to be spanned in a single lifetime. To the puzzlist, however, the thought of turning a pauper into a prince does not appear so hopeless.

In the top line of the diagram is the word PAUPER. Delete one of its letters and rearrange the others so as to spell a five-letter word, writing the letters of the resulting word in the second horizontal row of five squares. Again delete one letter and shuffle, forming a four-letter word, then a three and a two-letter word and finally a single letter.

Next, reverse the process, adding a letter at a time to spell two, three, four and five-letter words, shuffling the letters when necessary. The five-letter word should contain such letters that by adding another letter, the word PRINCE is spelled. The puzzlist is permitted to use proper nouns. Can you do this without referring to a dictionary?

(For Solution See Page 48)

Poser in Monkey-Shines

"ISN'T it remarkable," gurgled "Slim" Pickens from the depths of his pink lemonade. "Animals are not supposed to know numbers, but these monkeys manage to stay in numerical order as they jump through the hoop."

"That's not the only remarkable thing," commented Puzzle Pete. "If you divide that number (read clockwise) on the hoop by each of the numbers on the monkeys the answer will be the same in all cases."

"Slim" gave the matter some consideration, then realizing he was at the circus and not at school, he angrily turned on Pete: "Cut it out!" he exclaimed, "Do you think I paid a dollar admission to listen to your silly puzzles? The other monkeys are more entertaining."

Puzzle Pete, however, was not so easily silenced.

"Yeah," he jeered, "If you think it is so silly, why don't you tell me the answer? You can solve a simple problem in short division, I hope."

"That's all right, Pete," was Slim's prompt reply, "but you are going to have to wait until I get home. Then I'll tackle it."

What is the answer to Puzzle Pete's problem?

(For Solution See Page 48)

GRADUATION DAY

Puzzle Poem of Missing Rhymes

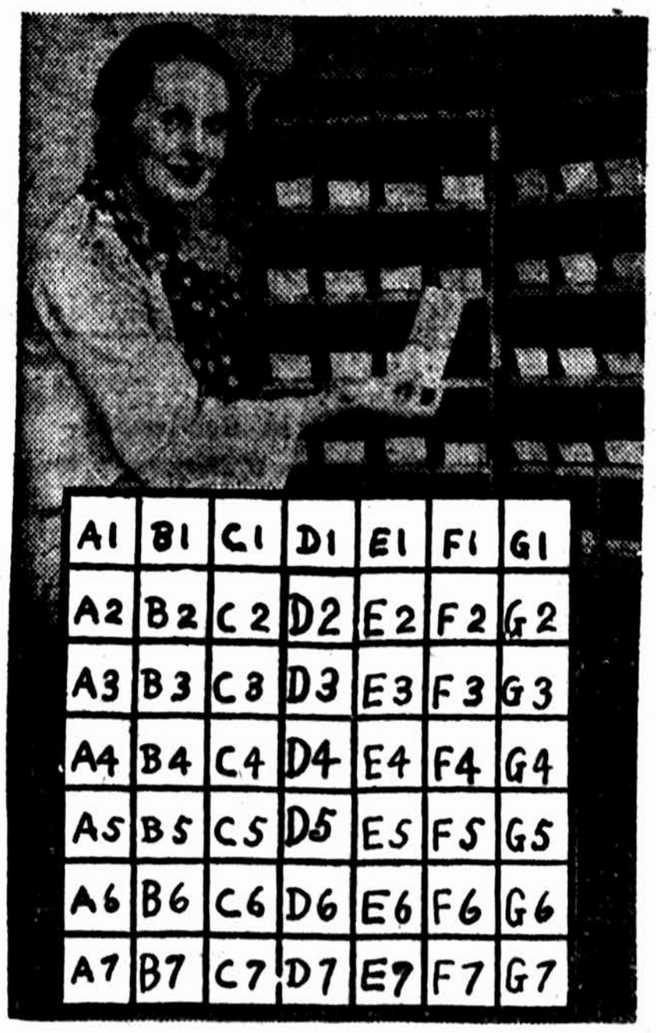
FACING the fortunes of the future with a thrill over having just completed one of the most important stages of life, the country's hundreds of thousands of enthusiastic graduate students look forward, with hearts filled with high hopes, to many things.

Just what some of these things are the puzzlist easily can find out by supplying the words missing from the puzzle poem. The letters of each missing word are indicated by asterisks. The poem follows:

"On Graduation Day in June,"
Says Margaret Ann, "is not too soon
To start to look ahead, I guess,
To a life of great (1) *******.
I face the years, hoping that my name
Will find good fortune and great (2) ****.
May I never have to grope
Through dreary days for faith and (3) ****,
Fortunate to escape all storm and stress,
But always meet with great (4) *********
By winning for myself high (5) *****
And also by being the generous donor
To those less fortunate in (6) ********
By filling their needs and satisfying their yearnings.
I am looking far ahead, for soon
I expect to travel the road to good (7) *******.
For all through school I studied hard
To learn and win each honor card.
Then after acquiring further (8) ********
I'll use my knowledge in earning."
As Brother Bill listens, Margaret Ann
Says: "Learn all fine things you possibly can
So that you can do deeds of good,
As, to be sure, I know each one should;
Then in the years to come you can
Be sure that you'll be a learned man."
Says Brother Bill: "I know you're right,
For you have given me to see the light,
I know, too, that you're wise and nice,
And I promise to follow your good advice."

(For Solution See Page 48)

BANKER'S FILES



PERICLES P. PLUTOCRAT, the banker, who owns stock in 49 different corporations, files all these certificates in a very novel manner. For the purpose he uses a fire and theft-proof metal cabinet which contains 49 compartments labeled as indicated in the illustration. The method of filing the stock suggested a very interesting puzzle to his secretary.

This puzzle consists of rearranging the 49 labels so that no letter or number is in line with a similar letter or number, in any horizontal, vertical or diagonal row.

The puzzlist can use one of two very convenient methods of solving this puzzle. One way consists of drawing a seven-inch square and dividing it into 49 one-inch squares and then writing in each small square the letter and number of the file in the order required to solve the puzzle.

If the second manner is used the puzzlist cuts out 49 small squares of cardboard, labels each of them with the file letter and number and then arranges the squares in seven rows.

(For Solution See Page 48)

WHEN a boy breaks a window while playing baseball, what other reason besides that of being punished, has he for running away?

2. Which one of the most famous buildings in the world is said to have taken reducing exercises?

3. If wrinkles in a man's face are a sign of care, what do wrinkles in any person's clothing signify?

4. Why is the story about brown sugar never told in polite society?

(For Solution See Page 48)

The Maxim in the Maze

THERE is no royal road to knowledge, for no man yet has been able to find a way to acquire learning without effort. Be that as it may, any person who is willing to study and become wise usually finds himself well-equipped successfully to cope with most problems.

Man learns in many amazing ways, but none is more amazing than the maze of 28 letters which spell the seven words of the maxim.

Start with a certain letter and by moving from square to square in any direction trace out the words. No square is to be jumped over and no letter is to be used more than once

(For Solution See Page 48)

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

Doctor: "You must eat the skins of fruit. Now, tell me, what is your favourite fruit?"

Patient (gloomily): "Coconuts, doctor."

* * *

The vicar was giving out the usual Sunday morning notices. When he arrived at the publishing of the marriage banns he found the book was missing.

Groping about, he began: "I publish the banns of marriage between—between——"

"Between the cushion and the seat," whispered the sidesman.

* * *

Waiter: "That steak you have just eaten was cooked by electricity, sir."

Diner: "I should say it was! It gave me a shock when I saw it!"

* * *

First Typist: "I'm going out tonight with an Irishman."

Second Typist: "Oh, really?"

First Typist: "No. O'Brien."

* * *

Maisie: "Mother, tell me how father got to know you."

Mother: "I met him at a dancing school."

Maisie: "That's funny. He won't let me go to a dancing school."

* * *

Uncle Bob came to stay, and before he left he gave his nephew a ten-shilling note.

"Now be careful with that money, Billy," he said. "Remember the saying 'A fool and his money are soon parted.'"

"Yes, uncle," replied Billy, "but I want to thank you for parting with it just the same."

* * *

Lad: "Will you fry this steak for mother, please?"

Pawnbroker: "Who, me?"

Lad: "Yes. You've got her frying-pan."

"Does that man collect rents here?"

"Good heavens, no!"

"Then who is he?"

"He's the rent collector."

* * *

"You don't seem to think of anything but motoring. Why don't you put your wife before your car sometimes?"

"I'm scared of being found out.

* * *

Professor: "Now if I were to be flogged, what would that be?"

Class (in unison): "That would be corporal punishment."

Professor: "But if I were to be beheaded?"

Class (still in unison): "That would be capital!"

* * *

Jones: "My dog has art trouble."

Smith: "You mean heart trouble."

Jones: "No. I mean art trouble. He swallowed a tube of paint and has been off colour ever since."

* * *

Mrs Smythe took her husband to a mannequin parade. An evening gown worn by an extremely pretty model attracted her attention.

"That would look nice at our party next Saturday," she said, hoping her husband would buy it for her.

"Yes," agreed Mr. Smythe. "Why not invite her?"

First Clubman: "I wish I was dead."

Second Clubman: "Can't you marry her—or did you?"

* * *

Brown: "Yes, I think hiking's a very fine exercise for young people. The more they take to the road the better I like it."

Smith: "Are you a hiker yourself, Brown?"

Brown: "No, I'm a manufacturer of corn plasters."

* * *

Mildred: "Jack's not the only pebble on the beach!"

Gertie: "But the others are so 'stony.'"

* * *

Wife: "If you didn't take so much interest in horses you would be better off. You've had horses on the brain all your life."

Hubby: "I guess that's why I happened to marry a 'nag.'"

* * *

"And so you brought up a family of fifteen on 16s. 6d. a week?" asked the interviewer.

"Hush!" whispered the centenarian. "I always told the missus I only got 16s. 3d."

* * *

Theatrical Manager (to new member of company): "Of course, I know I'm offering you a rather small salary for the part, but don't forget—you come on eating an apple for which I pay."

Auntie: "And what will you do when you grow up to be a great big girl?"

Winnie: "Reduce!"

* * *

A patient was ordered by his doctor to confine himself to a fish diet. Entering a restaurant, he asked: "Have you any shark, whale or gold-fish?"

"No," said the waiter, "we have not."

"Then," said the man, "bring me a large steak and onions. Heaven knows, I asked for fish."

* * *

"To-day's my wife's birthday," said the manager to his assistant. "I want her to be very happy when I go home this evening. Can you suggest anything?"

"Yes, sir; I'd suggest you remove that lipstick from your ear."

* * *

Gent: "Here's a penny, my man. How did you become so poor?"

Weary Willie: "I was like you, sir, giving away huge sums to the needy."

* * *

Mother: "I can't help thinking that Mabel would be happier if she married a man with the less money than Mr. Parkinson."

Father: "Don't you worry. He'll soon have less if I know Mabel."

SOLUTIONS OF THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

BANKER'S FILES: The 49 labels are arranged in seven horizontal rows as follows: First row—A1, B2, C3, D4, E5, F6, G7. Second row—F4, G5, A6, B7, C1, D2, E3. Third row—D7, E1, F2, G3, A4, B5, C6. Fourth row—B3, C4, D5, E6, F7, G1, A2. Fifth row—G6, A7, B1, C2, D3, E4, F5. Sixth row—E2, F3, G4, A5, B6, C7, D1. Seventh row—C5, D6, E7, F1, G2, A3, B4.

PAUPER-PRINCE: In the following solution the words are PAUPER. Upper, Pure, Rue, Ur, R—R, Re. Ire. Ripe. Price, PRINCE.

CHARADE: The three missing words are: Mere, Cashmere, Cash.

MAXIM IN MAZE: Starting with the letter W, the following adage is traced out: Wisdom has a remedy for every evil.

MONKEY-SHINES: The number is 142,857. A detailed analysis will be mailed upon receipt of request accompanied by an addressed, stamped envelope and a clipping of the puzzle.

GRADUATION DAY: The missing words in their order of use are: 1, Success. 2. Fame. 3, Hope. 4, Happiness. 5, Honour. 6, Earnings. 7, Fortune. 8, Learning.

RIDDLES: 1. He does not wish to see his baseball go through pane (pain). 2. The Tower of Pisa because it was made lead. 3. Wrinkles in clothes indicate that the wearer does not care. 4. Because it is not refined.

TAXICAB'S ROUTE: A tracing of the solution will be mailed upon receipt of request accompanied by an addressed stamped envelope and a clipping of the puzzle.

Our Humorist At Large

"Seeing as 'ow you're retiring, 'erbert, the boys'd like y' t'accept a sootable present."

"Is your husband considerate?"

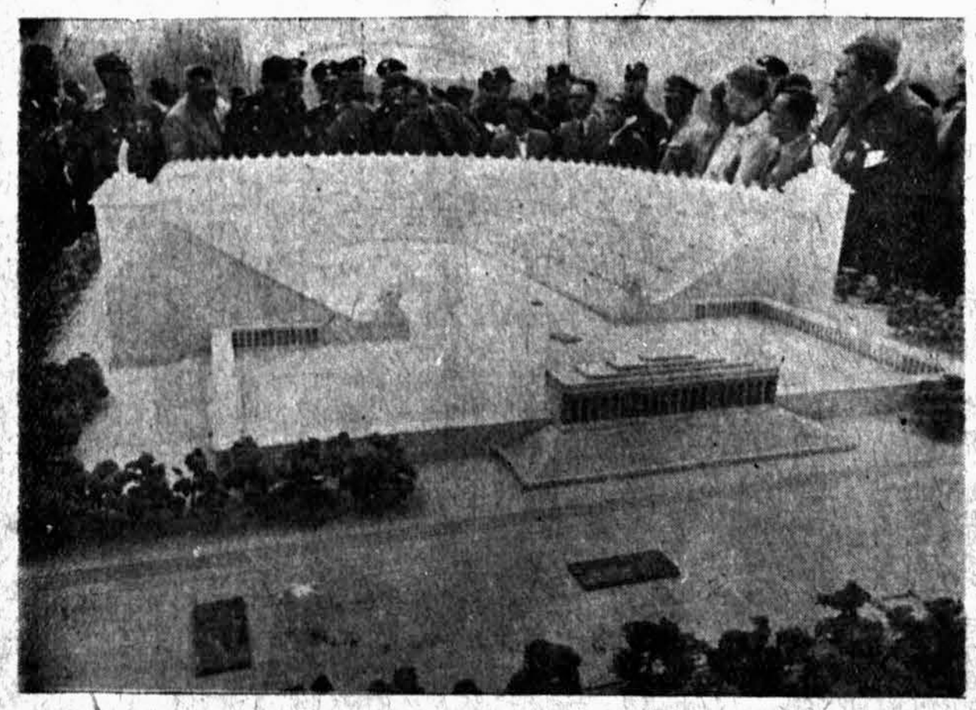
"Well, he's always out to please me."

Short-sighted Gentleman:—"It looks as if they have turned the water off."

"That's 'Erbert—our best all round player."

Warder: "Aren't you ashamed of working on Sundays?"

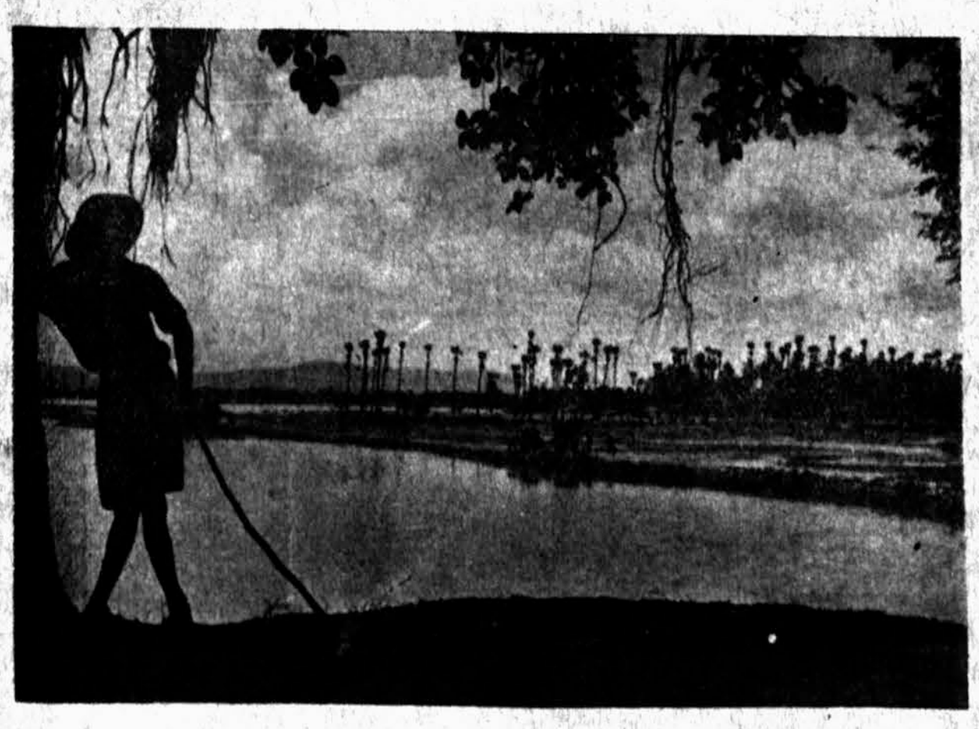
"Another new skirt: You must think I'm made of coconuts.



The Fuhrer laid the foundation stone for the new stadium at Nuremberg recently. The stadium will accommodate 4,05,000 people and will be a testimony to the importance attributed by Germany to the physical education of her people. Picture shows the model of the new stadium at Nuremberg.

In the International Conference of Anthropology and Archaeology, which was held in Bucarest on the first of September, the President of the Turkish Delegation (Professor Miss Afet) delivered two speeches in French. According to the Roumanian papers, all the delegates of other 29 countries congratulated Professor Afet and decided to print her paper. The President of the Conference, Professor Pitard of the University of Geneva, thanked her and said that he was very glad to learn about some new problems from the speaker. The main subject of her speech was about researches in Turkey and about the great role of Turks in the world civilisation.

The Mosque of Azhar in Cairo which houses one of the biggest Muslim Universities.



Beauty Spot Near Malad.—B. F. Ferreira.

FROM FOUR CORNERS OF THE EARTH—BUT QUAKERS ALL

Quakers still adhere to the Tenet of Peace as they did in colonial days when they settled on the huge grant of land belonging to William Penn, later becoming the state of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia may be looked upon as the quaker capital of the world even to-day. Of the 300 delegates attending the preliminary session of the Friends World Conference at the Swarthmore College, there were some from Japan, China (extremely friendly, despite current hostilities), Denmark, England, India, South Africa and Austria.
Left to right, Seiju Hirakawa, Tokyo; Percy W. Bart lett, London and Sharan Singha, India.

Marriage procession at Kathiawar—R. V. Pandya.

"A Big Haul" —V. R. Ranadive

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